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PRICE TWO CENTS

ADDS HOUSEKEEPING TO THE PROVIDENCE SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Committee Authorizes Work and Building Is Rented in Preparation for Receiving First Classes

CLOSE TO THE HOME

Connection Between This Instruction and the Pupils in Their Own Houses Is to Be Maintained

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Randall J. Condon, superintendent of schools, plans to establish an evening school for the education of young women in home-making. He has rented a house on Willard avenue in which this new branch of the city's school department will be conducted.

It is planned to have classes in the afternoon and evening. Working girls will be eligible to avail themselves of this instruction. Students in the technical high school are to furnish the schoolhouse suitably for the purpose.

"The committee on evening schools has authorized the new work," said Mr. Condon. "It is proposed to organize evening classes for girls who are at work in the day and to have late afternoon classes for those who prefer to attend at that time."

"After a careful consideration of the needs of the different sections of the city and the accommodations available for such an undertaking, it has been decided to rent the lower half of the house at 356 Willard avenue."

"In addition to the sewing there will be instruction in caring for the kitchen, dining room, bedroom, parlor and living room; in fact, in every problem that is to be met in an ordinary household. There will also be a quiet hour for reading and the books will be supplied from the public library."

"Every effort will be made to establish direct connection with the home that there may result the largest possible application of the knowledge and skill which the girls learn in the home school. The great problems of education are to teach boys how to support homes and to teach girls how to properly care for them."

"I believe that neither of these things can be adequately accomplished through the traditional school alone. The boys who are to enter the industries must receive a part of their instruction through the industrial establishments themselves, and the girls must be taught home duties through the performance of household occupations."

"The organization of the home-school in direct cooperation with the homes themselves affords an opportunity for educating girls not in the wage-earning occupations, but in the home-making pursuits for which there is an even greater need of training."

NEW YORK HEARS DR. CAMPBELL

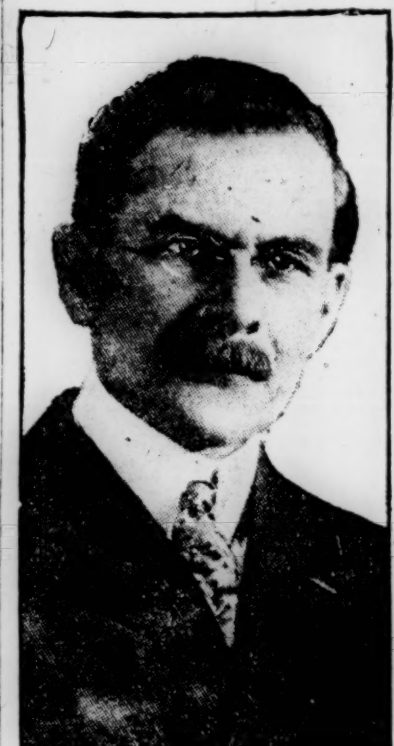
NEW YORK.—Dr. Reginald John Campbell of the City Temple in London preached in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church Sunday.

MR. TAFT FOUND PEACE MOST POPULAR THEME

(By the United Press)
CHICAGO.—At the end of 45 days of his trip, President Taft expresses himself as "well satisfied" with the results. "It has been a great trip," he said. "I have had an opportunity to get close to a great many of the people and they have turned out in great numbers to hear what I had to say. I have been able to tell them a great many things about my reasons for not doing various things and for declining to do other things. On the whole I think the trip has been a great success."

The President has made 300 speeches

Rhode Island Leader in Plan to Have Home-Making One of the Branches Taught



RANDALL J. CONDON

BUREAU OF PEACE CONDEMNS ITALY AND ASKS POWERS TO ACT

BERNE, Switzerland.—In a memorandum to the powers on the war with Turkey, issued from the central office here today, the permanent bureau of peace condemns Italy and expresses sorrow and amazement that the various governments

After a summary review of the peace conferences at The Hague and of the terms of the Algeiras convention, the memorandum says:

"Without wishing to weigh the importance of the grievances which were invoked to justify the unlooked for and sudden ultimatum which preceded hostilities, it seems to us that the Italian government failed seriously in its contracts by acting as it has done."

"We consider that the governments ought to call to its attention the fact that it failed in the engagements to which it subscribed at the time of the two peace conferences."

"Some grievances on which the Italian government lays stress are manifestly in the domain of arbitration and it was at least necessary before any act of war, that the Turkish government should have refused to submit to the judgment of an arbitral tribunal."

"On the other hand, if the Italian government considered that the Turkish government did not assure the public safety in Tripoli and that it employed improper methods towards foreigners who had established themselves in the country, the recourse to an international conference was plainly pointed out by what had occurred at Algeiras under circumstances equally grave and concerning."

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SEARCHLIGHTS FROM ATLANTIC ARMADA TO PLAY ON NEW YORK

Rays of 300 Powerful Lamps From 102 Warships to Turn Tonight's Darkness Into Day on Manhattan

READY FOR REVIEW

Rowing Crew of Battleship Georgia Wins Race for Cup Offered by Yacht Club Member

NEW YORK.—After sundown tonight, 300 great searchlights—the most powerful made—will flash their rays across the Hudson river, turning night into day.

And then will begin the spectacular display of the greatest war fleet the United States ever has assembled, a display which will continue until Thursday afternoon, when the yacht Mayflower, with President Taft and Secretary Meyer aboard, anchors off Breton reef, and the great fleet receives the order to "up anchor and pass in review." There are now 102 warships in the Hudson under command of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.

The 12-oared cutter from the battleship Georgia, manned by the ship's best oarsmen, today flashed past the flagship Commodore winner of the cup offered to the winning crew by D. Morrison Coffin of the New York Yacht Club.

More than 1,000,000 persons, the police estimate, have already viewed the fleet from the heights of Riverside park, and preparations have been made to care for an extra 500,000 tonight, while the great searchlight display is on. At least a million are expected to crowd along the drive tomorrow night when the fleet is silhouetted by thousands of electric lights.

The government has about \$190,000,000 invested in the 102 warships. The 24 battleships and two armored cruisers which form the greatest strength of the armada, cost the government \$165,635,185 and something less than \$25,000,000 covered the construction of the remainder of the fleet—two cruisers, 22 torpedo boat destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, eight submarines, four gunboats, nine miscellaneous vessels, eight colliers, one oil tanker and three seagoing tugs.

Off San Francisco the ships of the Pacific fleet are assembled in a similar manner and will also be reviewed this week.

The football championship of the fleet is to be decided today. The contest between the teams from the Nebraska and Idaho Saturday was stopped by darkness, neither side having scored. The winner today is scheduled to meet the team from the Connecticut directly afterward for the fleet championship.

U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS THE SAFETY APPLIANCE STATUTE

WASHINGTON.—The constitutionality of the safety appliance act of 1893 with the amendments of 1903, was upheld by the supreme court of the United States in a decision today in the case against the Southern Railway Company.

Suit was brought by the United States to recover penalties for the failure of the road to equip certain cars with automatic couplers and other devices required by the laws. The railroad demurred, holding the act unconstitutional because it applied to a car whether it was engaged in intrastate or interstate commerce. The lower court overruled the demurrer and the supreme court today affirmed that decision.

The original act applied to cars used in interstate commerce. The amendments enlarged it to apply to all cars used on interstate roads.

The government moved to advance the case of Procter & Gamble vs. the United States involving the validity of certain rules adopted by railroads relating to demurrage charges.

In the case of the United States against the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, involving rules and regulations under the law relating to shipments of livestock, the court decided against the government.

RAILWAY MEN READY TO STRIKE

(By the United Press)
LONDON.—Railway men in the chief centers of England have refused to accept the report of the railway commission, and have expressed themselves ready to renew the present strike if called upon by the executives of the unions.

M'NAMARA DEFENSE OVERRULED

LOS ANGELES.—After considerable argument today Judge Bordwell in the McNamara case finally overruled the defense's challenge of Frampton and Winter, the venemans.

CALLS NEW YORK THE LARGEST OF ORGANIZED CITIES

WASHINGTON.—No other organized municipality in the world is so large as New York, according to Census Director Durand. With an area of 287 square miles, it can be compared with the administrative county of London, covering an area of 117 square miles. For comparison with Greater London, territory adjoining New York in the states of New York and New Jersey has been added to form the metropolitan district of New York, approximating the area of greater London.

According to the census, New York in 1910 had a population of 4,766,833; and the administrative county of London in 1911 had a population of 4,522,961. The increase in the population of New York from 1900 to 1910 was 38.7 per cent, while the population of administrative county of London decreased 0.3 per cent.

Assuming that New York continues to increase the next decade at the same rate, its population in 1920 will be 6,611,667; while London county, should it decrease at the same rate, will have 4,510,986 inhabitants.

Greater London, which is made up of the administrative county of London and what is termed the "outer ring" was returned in 1911 with a population of 7,252,963, in an area of 693 square miles. It would be unfair to compare this population with New York city alone, but fair comparison can be made with the census bureau's metropolitan district of

(Continued on page four, column five)

GOV. FOSS DECLARES HIMSELF A CHAMPION OF SHOE INDUSTRY

Democratic Candidate at Abington Says Real Enemies to the Business Are Stand-Pat Republicans

FAVORS FREE TRADE

Chief Executive Starts on Series of Plymouth County Rallies to Conclude at Fall River and New Bedford

ABINGTON, Mass.—Governor Foss said that he was not an enemy to the boot and shoe industry at a rally held in this town this noon. The Governor was accompanied by other members of the Democratic state ticket and made his first of a series of addresses to be delivered in Plymouth county this afternoon.

"I have come to let you see the man the Republicans say is going to have your wages reduced and the factories

(Continued on page four, column four)

PRESIDENT SETS NOV. 30 AS DAY FOR THANKSGIVING

CHICAGO.—President Taft's Thanksgiving proclamation issued today calls upon citizens of the United States to celebrate Nov. 30 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, as follows:

"The people of this land having by long sanction and practice set apart toward the close of each passing year a day on which to cease from their labors and assemble for the purpose of giving praise to Him who is the author of the blessings they have enjoyed, it is my duty, as chief executive, to designate at this time the day for the fulfillment of this devout purpose."

"Our country has been signally favored in many ways. The round of the seasons has brought rich harvests. Our industries have thrived far beyond our domestic needs, the productions of our labor are daily finding enlarged markets abroad. We have been free from the curses of pestilence, of famine and of war. Our national councils have furthered the cause of peace in other lands, and the spirit of benevolence has brought us into closer touch with other peoples, to the strengthening of the bonds of fellowship and good will that link us to our comrades in the universal brotherhood of nations."

"Strong in the sense of our own right and inspired by as strong a sense of the rights of others, we live in peace and harmony with the world. Rich in the priceless possession and abundant resources, wherewith the unstinted bounty of God has endowed us, we are unselfishly glad when other peoples pass onward to prosperity and peace. That the great privileges we enjoy may continue, and that each coming year may see our country more firmly established in the regard and esteem of our fellow nations, is the prayer that should arise in every thankful heart."

"Wherefore I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, designate Thursday, the 30th of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly call upon my countrymen, and upon all that dwell under the flag of our beloved country, then to meet in their accustomed places of worship to join in offering prayers to Almighty God and devout thanks for the loving mercies he has given us."

"In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Chicago this 30th day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-sixth."

"By the President:

"P. C. KNOX, Secretary of State."

BUSINESS MEN TELL HOW TO BOOM NEW ENGLAND

The first of a series of lectures is given herewith in the Monitor on the business outlook in New England and the means and methods most likely to make this section even more aboundingly prosperous.

L. A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, says regarding the business prospects:

"The only trouble with business is too much politics; too much interference by state and national government with the orderly development of inevitable economic laws. There are too many men looking for votes without scruple as to the manner in which they get them. The only permanent relief will come from

the realization by these men that there are a greater number of votes among those who have a stake in the community either as wage payers or wage earners than among those who have not, and that it will pay better politically to appeal to their intelligence than to their prejudices. That time may be near at hand."

"To me the most potent stimulus to business in Boston and New England is to educate Bostonians and New Englanders."

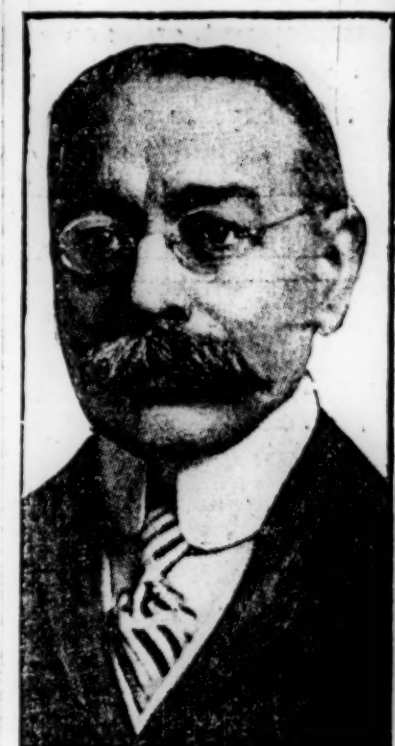
(Continued on page thirteen, column five)

AVIATOR NOW FLYING AT MARBLEHEAD



Partner in aircraft firm who is successfully testing combination machine

Attorney-General of U. S. Who Doubts Restoration of Competition by Trust



GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM

TRUST'S PLAN CALLED EVASIVE IN THE BRIEF OF MR. WICKERSHAM

NEW YORK.—Attorney-General Wickersham's brief filed today in the United States circuit court on the American Tobacco Company's reorganization plan says that the plan is evasive and generally unsatisfactory and that it would be impossible to tell whether any plan which might be approved by the court would bring about competitive conditions such as the government deems advisable should be brought about. Consequently he asks that under whatever plan may be approved the gov-

(Continued on page four, column one)

BURGESS PLANS MORE FLIGHTS IN HYDRO-PLANE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Flights in the new Burgess & Curtis hydro-aeroplane by W. Starling Burgess and Clifford L. Webster are expected to be continued here today if weather conditions hold favorable. Webster, in a flight made here Saturday, succeeded in floating, with the power shut off, for a distance of nearly three miles and then turned on the power and continued the flight. This feat eclipses all similar attempts made in this part of the country. He also made several other very successful flights, landing and starting from the water with no difficulty whatever. W. Starling Burgess also made several flights.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Word has been received here that the scout cruiser Salem and the destroyer Roe have been assigned to accompany Melvin Vaniman on his proposed transatlantic flight from Atlantic City.

EL PASO, Tex.—C. P. Rodgers arrived here Sunday after a flight from Fort Hancock. A big crowd was at Washington park to greet him. He will leave today for Tucson on the way to the Pacific coast.

MARICOPA, Ariz.—In an attempt to set the American record for sustained flight, Robert G. Fowler, transcontinental flier, remained aloft Sunday 4h. 25m.

Fowler flew from Yuma here, a distance by the Southern Pacific railroad, which he followed, of 165 miles.

HANKOW IS IN FLAMES SET BY IMPERIALISTS AFTER CAPTURING IT

Throne Is Forced to Yield to Imperative Demand of Loyal Army and Assembly Under Threat of Attack

YUAN IN CONTROL

Parliament to Be Called, Civil Methods of Keeping Order Are to Be Employed and Emperor Loses Power

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China.—The imperialists are burning Hankow today, according to wireless messages from foreign warships in the Yangtse off the city. Confirmation of reports that the city had been captured from the rebels immediately preceded news of the fact that it was in flames.

Strategists think the rebels abandoned the city after sustaining heavy losses, because they found it embarrassing to hold, while its possession was of small value to them.

As soon as they entered, according to wireless despatches from British warships the imperialist troops slew many unarmed noncombatants.

The Rev. A. H. Kepler, the American missionary, was wounded in the neck by a bullet while watching the flight from the roof of a building in the Japanese concession. His shooting was undoubtedly accidental.

Details of the defeat of the rebels on Friday show that they were outnumbered two to one by the trained force of imperialists in front of them and were subjected from the flank to a raking cross fire from Admiral Sah's warships.

They held their ground until nearly 500 had been slain and 1500 wounded. Their ranks were broken, but there was no panic.

It was the guns of Admiral Sah's fleet which finally decided the day against them. The range was short and the gunners on eight ships poured in their shells upon the rear of the rebel positions. The rebel batteries replied ineffectually at first, but were ultimately compelled to retire.

The rebels returned in the afternoon, bringing reinforcements, fresh field guns and machine guns. They advanced at the run and cheering.

The trained imperial soldiers raked the rebels in front of them with their rapid-fire guns and modern rifles. The rebels held their ground gamely, but were ultimately compelled to withdraw. They saved their field guns and carried off their wounded. Admiral Sah and his ships did not participate in the afternoon engagement.

(By the United Press)

PEKING, China.—Complete surrender by the throne to the demands of the National Assembly and the 27,000 troops assembled as a second army to fight the rebels is considered to be the meaning of the edict issued today granting full constitutional government. The second army gave Peking the option of accepting its demands or being attacked. The immediate summoning of Yuan Shi Kai to Peking points to him as the masterhand which shaped the present situation and he is reported to have control of the army and the Assembly.

The demands of the troops, indorse by the assembly, were accompanied by the promise that the dynasty would be upheld if the throne immediately called a full parliament. They were as follows:

Parliament must have full power to revise the constitution; the army and navy must not be used in internal troubles without the consent of Parliament; the Emperor must no longer have absolute power and political exiles must be pardoned.

A responsible cabinet with a premier must be chosen by Parliament and royal authority must forever be ineligible to the cabinet; Parliament must share treaty-making power and must have full power over the budget; the throne must have no power over taxation unless authorized by Parliament; there must be no appointive members in the upper house of Parliament until the reforms are completed and the army and navy must have a full voice in this shaping.

The edict just issued provides for a parliament, revision of the at present ineffective constitution, the substitution of civil for military methods of maintaining order, responsibility of the cabinet to Parliament instead of to the Emperor and curtailment of the latter's power to a point considerably less, for example, than that of the President of the United States.

The government has arranged with Baron Cotti for an \$18,000,000 loan from an Anglo-Franco-Belgian syndicate. An Anglo-Franco-German syndicate, headed, it is said, by J. Pierpont Morgan, and the Japanese group of financiers, had previously rejected the Chinese government's overtures.

In diplomatic circles here the Washington and Berlin governments are expected to be in communication.

(Continued on page four, column three)

Clean journalism stands for clean news, clean editorials, and clean advertising. The Monitor's readers are glad to have their friends know that they advocate clean journalism; hence many of them pass the paper along to some one else every day.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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Contemporary Books, Their Authors and Their Publishers

Some Thoughts as to Arnold Bennett, the British Author, and His Present Trip to America for Impressions

WHAT HE WILL NEED

Prolific Writer Will Doubtless Make Good "Copy" but Should See Leading Men at Their Work

THE coming of Arnold Bennett to the United States at the solicitation of his American publisher, and with the assignment from Harper Brothers to contribute to the monthly his impressions of the United States, is in some ways one of the most interesting incidents of the opening literary season. An American publisher may have mixed motives for parading one of his chief British attractions before a non-union and tuff-seeking democracy, and a journalist as prolific and versatile as Mr. Bennett is may be reckoned upon to get far more copy out of his experience than any one or more publishers can find room for in the immediate future.

Moreover, the sage American reading public has grown somewhat shy of impressionistic estimates of its ongoing life by fleeting trippers from across the sea. Where an English journalist like Sydney Brooks comes again and again to the country and makes a study of conditions as they rapidly change, the output of criticism is differently rated and the respect greater. But American conditions are in such a state of flux now that men on the ground scarcely venture to be dogmatic. Much less can a foreign observer be so.

However, if the articles that Mr. Bennett is to write are carefully labeled as "impressions" the risk run by the reader, whether in Great Britain or the United States, will not be great; and the series will be interesting for its revelations respecting Mr. Bennett quite as much as for its opinions about things American.

And this, after all, is the charm of some of the very best books of travel and of social analysis. A man is known by the things he sees as truly as a land is known by the things that are to be seen. It was as forerunner that H. G. Wells would not write favorably about Boston as it was that Henry James, when he returned to this country for his first visit after long residence abroad, should not like New York city. Jack London, going to the South seas, inevitably gets copy out of it very different in kind from that which Robert Louis Stevenson found. Emerson and Hawthorne saw very different England at about the same time of the national development.

Mr. Bennett will do well to cherish no illusions about the degree of popular interest in him. He has not the large following that either Mrs. Humphry Ward or Marie Corelli have. Both Chesterton and G. Bernard Shaw have more American admirers than he has. Indeed it might be safe to say that the same is true of A. C. Benson. And this

notwithstanding the steady stream of books from Mr. Bennett's pen that have come to reviewers since he and his publishers decided to push forth all that he had ever written, including journalistic pot-boilers.

For, truth to tell, Mr. Bennett would have stood higher and been more popular if he had printed less. In both his case and that of Mr. Benson, there has been a too evident desire to have a long rather than a select list. The best American public is suspicious of a writer who is as versatile as Mr. Bennett seems to be.

Edward Everett Hale illustrated the same capacity supremely while he lived, but in his case the ethical motive back of all his prolificacy and variety, justified it at the time even though it did not confer the title of immortality upon much of the output.

Mr. Bennett has written so illuminatingly about France as well as about industrial, bourgeois England, that it is not surprising to learn that he has a French wife and that latterly he has lived more in Paris than in London. The second half of his best story thus far, "The Old Wives Tale," the one that at once took him out of the ruck of journalism and placed him in the field of literature, never could have been written unless he had known his Paris and loved it.

Yet another fact must be apparent to all readers of Bennett, namely, his appreciation of music and his ability to write about it and about musicians as one who knows whereof he speaks—and performs. On this phase of his equipment no American interviewer yet has touched. May this hint fall on fallow ground.

If Bennett is not much misunderstood, he is a realist and not a romanticist. Like Balzac and Zola, he has set himself in the years of his prime, after much preliminary dabbling with an infinite and varied number of unrelated things, to depict the life, in detail, of a given community and a somewhat restricted group of people judged by their social stratification. Though the canvas for each book is large, it is not large enough; and the tale goes on, now showing the ultimate result with one important character and the consummation of one generation's struggles; and then proceeding, in a complementary volume to disclose the results as seen in a later generation. The horizon is not wide but the scrutiny is minute. There is much introspection on the part of the characters. Inner development as well as outward change is set forth.

The consequence is that with De Morgan, Bennett is reestablishing the vogue of the old-fashioned tale. A more striking antithesis to the short story of Kipling or the concise dramas of Galsworthy could not be imagined. Just now the longer and more involved novel seems to be the fashion.

It is clear from Mr. Bennett's comments since he arrived in this country that he comes with a disposition to be kindly, but that he is not going to claim to have owed much to American writers or thinkers. Russian and French artists have been his masters.

A word to his hosts as he journeys from city to city may be in order. For his sake and for the country's, do give him a fair chance to see typical men and institutions! So often hosts are narrow, selfish, blind in their parcelling out of a literary lion's time. It is not nearly so important that Mr. Bennett shall be given formal dinners or luncheons, or that he shall attend receptions of author's clubs, as it is that he shall, incognito, if possible, see and hear Americans in action who are making history at a critical time in national life, whether the viewpoint of the crisis be that of the statesman, the financier, the educator or the teacher of ethics.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"MY RAGPICKER." By Mary E. Waller. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"In unconscious grace she leaned with clasped hands on the parapet; her rapt gaze fixed on the magnificent aspect of Notre Dame."

This is Nanette, the little ragpicker, who has taken the superb cathedral of Paris to her heart. She knows nothing of what its architecture symbolizes, nothing of the eight centuries of French history it has witnessed, nothing of the royal pageants, the brutal sacrifice, the great oratory that its walls have seen and heard. She is very ignorant, this little Parisian. Yet something within her has responded to the grand beauty of the church exterior; the strength of its towers, its harmony, have been food and rest and mother love to her, protection too, and warning when tempted. Now, for the first time, as her chosen holiday treat, she is to pass under its portals.

The story is told by an old artist, who was Nanette's honorable friend, to a group of young artists; this, looking back at an episode in his life, that is like a cherished painting for its mellow charm; these, taking notes for pictures they think to make, until the story grips them and they become brother men.

Nanette is still a ragpicker when the last word is said, but her history has revealed a purity like that of the jewel she picks out of a dust heap, as unharmed by its sordid surroundings, and by its serene ray causing them to sink almost out of sight.

The story is like the illuminating note that a genius makes on a time-encrusted text, having discerned therein what would forever be hid from habit-bound eyes, a note on the indissoluble relation between worthy art and the human aspiration towards peace and tranquillity.

"POMAS." By Frank Butler. New York: John W. Lovell.

The verses contained in this modest volume bear all the marks of field flowers that sprang up between the furrows of the reporter's daily toil, and the writer takes no pose as an artist. But many of the verses possess a sweet sincerity of feeling, and this at times goes far below the shallows of our human existence.

On the whole, the love songs and messages are the most satisfactory of these outbursts, breathing a tender knightly honor such as true man might offer and true woman accept without fear or reproach on either side. These poems are dedicated to the author's wife, who was Miss Alice Johnson of the cast of "The Man from Home." There are a few words of appreciation and a portrait.

"THE READER LIVES." By Walter A. Dyer. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co.

This compilation of essays that have appeared one by one in The Craftsman is less impressive than a reader who found the separate papers striking might expect. Herein lies a penalty, often imposed upon a pungent style, and the epigrammatic always suffers from being presented in quantity. As an essayist Mr. Dyer has an excellent equipment of wit, a pleasant trick of dramatic statement while dealing with commonplace things, and a light touch that refrains from triviality.

Each essay begins with a story, and each story begins, "Once upon a time." Is it a remnant of lingering childhood that inclines to think the stories more valuable than the preachments that follow? "The Vision of Anton, the Clockmaker," and "The Opening of the Eyes of Jasper," to mention two of the most exquisite of the stories, deliver their own beautiful sermon, the expositions that follow are but addenda and sometimes resemble too nearly the bungling attempts of the misguided man who would explain to us the mechanism of a fairy spectacle.

Still the essays are clever, thoughtful and high in purpose. They are of the sort that lend themselves to penciling and quotation. A few of the stories are remarkably adapted for parlor readings.

"HANDBOOK OF SETTLEMENTS." Edited by Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy. New York: Charles Publication Company.

In the preface to this excellent publication the editors say: "The preparation of this handbook was undertaken at the joint invitation of settlement workers and the Russell Sage Foundation. It presents an outline of the material facts about every settlement in the United States, including non-residential neighborhood centers. In preparing the statements about the different houses, every available publication issued by them has been carefully read; the large majority of the houses have been visited, and their development and program thoroughly discussed with their leading representatives; and, in many instances, the opinions of persons engaged in other forms of social work, of neighbors to settlements, and of generally observant citizens, have been secured."

This comprehensive statement shows at once the value of the volume as a reference book for social workers throughout the country. Not only is the compilation to be commended as a source of reliable information, its method of arrangement also merits praise. The grouping of settlement organizations together by states which are listed alphabetically enables the reader to find information quickly and to get at a glance a clear idea of the amount of the settlement work being done by each of the 33 states represented. It may be a source of surprise to some to learn from the handbook that there is as yet no organized

settlement work in West Virginia, Washington or Florida, though most of the neighboring states have been active along this line for many years.

In addition to the careful account of the settlement work by states the book also gives a general bibliography, and interesting data regarding national conferences of settlements, the college settlements association and the Woman's Home Mission Society (M. E. Church South).

"GOETHE AND HIS WOMAN FRIENDS." By Mary Caroline Crawford. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The fact that such a book should appear in Boston, and by a woman, is a sign of the times. Goethe's influence upon American thought has been far more than that of Kant, Hegel and the more formal of the German philosophers. He never had a great champion here such as he found in Carlyle in England. Certain aspects of his character as a man account for this in part and on one of these the author of this book has expended her effort to modify and alter an earlier judgment of a people strongly influenced in its moral ideals by a Puritan ideal that Goethe scorned. Candor compels the statement that her restatement of the case may not convert the reader. She has to admit the congenial egoism of the man, his unwillingness to accept the responsibilities of his affectional privileges, the procession of his loves, the irregularity of his final decision to become a parent, and the compromising effect of some of his attachments even judged by the standards of the time and of his immediate environment.

The Briton reading the book cannot but contrast with it the careers of great national poets like Browning and Tennyson, and the American undergoes a similar feeling of revulsion as he puts over against the philandering humanist the character of singers like Longfellow and Lowell. It is argued, of course, and coming from a woman, it is more interesting than it otherwise would be—that inasmuch as most of the women felt themselves so highly honored by having been loved by Goethe it does not matter whether he was abiding in his affection for them or willing to make good the implications of his protestations of adoration. The underlying assumption here, of course, is that the only parties to the "affairs" were Goethe and the women. But neither he nor they were living or moving in an environment insular and isolated. The greater his fame the greater his moral responsibility to society. The more gifted he was intellectually the larger his ethical influence, for or against ideals of love.

LITERARY NOTES

Former Ambassador Choate is not leaving to his literary executor many heavy tasks. Under his own eye his speeches and essays worth preserving are being collected and published. A volume of addresses, including the one on Rufus Choate and the one on Harvard University, two of his best, is just coming from the press.

G. K. Chesterton, as the writer of detective stories published under the title of "The Innocence of Father Brown," makes an appeal to a new constituency untouched by his whimsical, paradoxical essays, his polemical tracts, and his biographies that so often are full of insight into characters as diverse as Dickens and Browning.

The choice of Henry Van Dyke as the appraiser of William Cullen Bryant at the unveiling of the statue of the latter

TURKEY VIEWED FROM INSIDE

Methuens Announce Work by Sir Edwin Pears and Macmillans Publish Wagner Family Letters

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A book of considerable interest is "Turkey and Its People" by Sir Edwin Pears, which Methuens have just published. The author, as living at Constantinople before Abdul Hamid came to the throne, and he continued to live there until his deposition in 1909. He occupied the position of leading barrister as well as correspondent of the Daily News, so that his opportunities for studying the problems of Turkish politics and Turkish reforms were exceptional.

Sir Edwin is guarded in his judgments and scrupulously fair in his methods, writing as he seems to do from the standpoint of the French proverb, "To know all is to pardon all."

On Nov. 1, an important volume dealing with "The Christian Roman Empire and the Foundation of the Teutonic Kingdoms" will be published by the Cambridge University Press. This book constitutes the first volume of the "Cambridge Medieval History," which will be completed in eight volumes and covers the period from Constantine to the close of the middle ages.

The editors are Profs. H. M. Gwatkin and J. P. Whitney and the planning has been done by Prof. J. B. Bury. The list of contributors includes specialists from America, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia and Hungary.

Smith and Elder will publish next month "The Old Order Changel'd" by Frank Dihn, dealing with the recent constitutional conflict in Great Britain. The book aims to give a clear narrative of events from the introduction of the budget on April 29, 1909, to the passing into law of the Parliament bill on Aug. 18 last. The attempt is made to analyze the causes of the conflict and explain the ideals of both parties. Character studies of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Austin Chamberlain, F. E. Smith, the speaker and others are included in the work.

A volume of "Family Letters of Richard Wagner," translated by William Ashton Ellis, has just been published by Macmillans. It contains 124 letters by Wagner mostly of very intimate character. In 1839 when rehearsals for "Tannhäuser" were taking place and Wagner was being somewhat severely tried, he wrote: "I am training myself not to flare up

at every trifle; one can effect a deal in that way, and I've often been able to praise myself already. And one does such a lot of good by it, not only to oneself, but to others."

The first portion of the celebrated Huth collection is announced to be sold by Sothebys on Nov. 15 and following days. The catalogue comprises only the letters A and B with the exception that the celebrated Shakespeare folios and quartos will occupy the last day of the present sale. There is a wonderful collection of Bibles. The manuscripts also are varied and of great interest, including as they do, a fifteenth century English Antiphonarium, an Apocalypse written for Margaret of Burgundy and a French manuscript on Peru.

Kegan Paul & Co. intend to bring out a new series entitled "National Industries." It will be issued in much the same form as the "International Scientific Series," and the general editor is Henry Higgins, who has arranged for early volumes on "Shipping," by G. J. Hamilton, on "Ranking," by H. O. Meredith, and on the "Coal Trade" by Stanley Jevons. The first volume will be E. A. Pratt's "History of Inland Traffic and Communication in England," which will be ready toward the end of next month.

Williams & Norgate are bringing out "Some Pages of My Life," a volume of reminiscences by Bishop Boyd Carpenter, whose resignation of the see of Ripon was recently announced; "Among the Idolmakers," by Prof. L. P. Jacks, a series of stories bearing on ideas and tendencies of the present day; "The Flower of Gloster," by E. Temple Thurston, a chronicle of a canal journey in a barge, illustrated by W. R. Dakin; "The Sagas of Olaf Trygvason and of Harald the Tyrant," a new translation illustrated by Norwegian artists.

Constables announce a number of books historical, geographical and social, among which are "The Life and Times of Cavour," by W. Roscoe Thayer, in two volumes; "France in the American Revolution," by J. B. Perkins; "Religious Life of Ancient Rome," by J. Benedict Carter; "Eighteen Capitals of China," by Dr. W. E. Geil; "Cathedrals of Spain," by J. A. Gade; "In the Carpathians," by Mrs. Phillimore; "Socialism: A Critical Analysis," by Dr. O. D. Skelton, a Canadian professor of political science.

economic betterment and attacking her moral shortcomings.

Henry P. Bowie, who has long lived in Japan and studied under native masters, brings forth, this season, under the patronage of Paul Elder & Company, San Francisco, a book on the "Laws of Japanese Painting," which will have its place as a guide in a field of exploration to which more Americans turn now than formerly.

"Mother," a novel now issued by the Macmillan Company and written by Kathleen Norris, first saw the light and made its impression on the American public as a short story. It was a tale such as only a woman who had been a wage earner, a social settlement worker and a reporter could have written. She is another product of the Pacific coast, the wife of a brother of Frank Norris, the novelist, who now is resident in New York city.

OPPOSE, HOUGHS
NECK SEPARATION

QUINCY, Mass. — Some residents of Houghs Neck voted to oppose the proposition to have that part of this city set apart as a town at a meeting Sunday. A committee was appointed to draw and circulate petitions to the Legislature asking that body not to grant any such measure.

It is charged that promoters of the movement for separation, with few exceptions, pay poll taxes only. It is also contended that the claim that it will be possible to maintain town government in the section is a delusion. The debt which a new town must assume would so burden its resources that a heavy tax rate would result, it is asserted.

CUBAN VETERANS
ISSUE MANIFESTO

HAVANA, Cuba—A manifesto to the country has been issued by the Association of War Veterans, under the presidency of Gen. Emilio Nunez. The manifesto says that the veterans do not seek office themselves, but are unalterably opposed to office-holding by traitors to the cause of independence, especially guerrillas.

More radical action, including a demand that all traitors and guerrillas be dismissed by Nov. 17 was not decided on, as the result of the influence of General Nunez and other conservative leaders.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON.—"Ben Hur" (Thursday).
CASTLE SQUARE.—"The Right of Way."
COLONIAL.—"The Three Honeys."
HOLLIS.—Miss Blanche Bates.
R. F. KETTER.—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC.—"The Gaiety."
PARK.—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
PLYMOUTH.—"Pomander Walk."
SHUBERT.—"The Blue Bird."
TREMONT.—"Madam Sherry."

NEW YORK

ASTOR.—"The Arab."
BELASCO.—David Warfield.
BLUET.—"The Three Lights."
CENTURY.—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER.—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION.—"Passers-By."
FALYS.—Miss Simon.
EMPIRE.—John Drew.
FULTON.—"The Cave Man."
GAIETY.—"The Only Son."
GLOBE.—"Gypsy Love."
HARRIS.—"Maggie Pepper."
HERALD SQUARE.—Cyril Scott.
HYPHODROME.—Spectacles.
MADISON.—Miss Helen Ware.
KNICKERBOCKER.—"The Siren."
LIBERTY.—"Uncle Sam."
LYRIC.—Fritz Scheff.
LYCEUM.—Miss Billie Burke.
MAXINE ELLIOTT.—Margaret Anglin.
NEW AMSTERDAM.—"The Pink Lady."
NEW YORK.—"The Enchantress."
PLAYHOUSE.—"Bought and Paid For."
REPERTORY.—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH.—"The Million."
WALLACK.—"Disraeli."
WEST END.—"The Boss."

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Leading Events in Athletic World Football at Princeton

HARVARD'S SHOWING IS CHIEF TOPIC OF EASTERN FOOTBALL

Penn. State Springs Surprise by Overwhelming the University of Pennsylvania—Yale and Princeton Victors

WISCONSIN WINNER

While the college world was treated to but one really big upset in the games played on the football gridiron Saturday—the defeat of the University of Pennsylvania at the hands of Penn State—the way in which several of the games turned out occasioned surprise among a number of the followers of the sport.

The chief topic of discussion in eastern circles is the way in which Harvard handled the Brown eleven. The Crimson has been developing slowly this fall with an eye on the Princeton game next Saturday and the big battle with Yale Nov. 25. Brown has been coming along with the Harvard game in view and following its victory over Pennsylvania on the previous Saturday, was confident of capturing its first victory over the Crimson by a good margin. That Harvard should have been able to defeat the Providence boys by a score of 20 to 6, shows better than anything else can what wonderful progress has been made by Coach Haughton and his assistants during the past week. The Crimson team that faced Brown was an entirely different looking eleven from the one that faced Holy Cross the previous week.

That Penn. State should be able to defeat Pennsylvania by a score of 22 to 6 was the big upset of years in Pennsylvania football circles. Without detracting in the slightest from the fine showing made by the State team, it must be admitted that Pennsylvania has not the team she used to develop a few years ago.

Yale had an easy time winning from Colgate, as did Princeton from Holy Cross, neither team getting a chance to show anything remarkable on account of their opponents' lack of strength. West Point added to its brilliant record by defeating Lehigh 20 to 0, while Annapolis was fared to take its second tie in two weeks by being held to a no-score by Western Reserve. Trinity added to its record by defeating Wesleyan in a hard-fought match 14 to 13.

Springfield Training School continues to make a fine showing and its victory over Syracuse stamps it as fully up to the standard set this year by the smaller college elevens. This team has already defeated Williams 6 to 3, and held Amherst to a 3 to 0 score.

The Maine state championship series made little progress toward a final solution, as Colby, which is the only team in the league that has won a victory this year, while Bates defeated Maine 5 to 0. The little rivalry of the West was the Michigan-Vanderbilt game which finally resulted in a victory for the Ann Arbor boys by a score of 9 to 8. It was one of the hardest matches that Michigan has had in some time and shows that the champions of the South are about as strong as any team in the West today.

The Wisconsin-Northwestern game proved to be a comparatively easy victory for the Badgers. That the score should have been so one-sided was rather unexpected, although it was generally felt that Northwestern was hardly a match for Coach Richards' heavy eleven. It was Northwestern's first conference defeat of the year.

U. OF P. SOCCER TO MEET TIGERS

PHILADELPHIA—This season the University of Pennsylvania will meet Princeton for the first time in a soccer game. This game was recently added to the usual schedule, which is as follows:

Nov. 11, Belmont C. C. vs. Merion C. C.; 20, Princeton vs. Philadelphia C. C.; Dec. 2, Alumni vs. Germantown C. C.; 16, Haverford vs. 23, Thibaults; Feb. 17, West Philadelphia C. C. vs. 24, Morestown F. C.; March 2, West Philadelphia C. C. vs. 9, Haverford; 16, Columbia; 23, Yale; April 6, Harvard; 13, Cornell.

About 25 men are practising daily, and prospects for a good season are fine, although Rodriguez, Frazier and Pennell are the only veterans back from last year's varsity squad. Harle, Jones and Roman, all new men, are displaying good form, while several others show promise of development as the season advances.

BILLIARD LEAGUE SEASON STARTS

With Kansas City playing at Pittsburgh and New York at Boston, the National Billiard League will open its season tonight. Amateurs, according to Charles Peterson, secretary, will compete for the three-cushion championship. Play will continue through to April, 1912. Each of the eight teams will play three games at home and three on the road. Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh and St. Louis are the western teams of the league and New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia are the eastern teams. The winner of last year's tournament will not play this year because he has become a professional.

College Athletic Coaches—No. 41

John C. W. Tobin, Tufts College

MEDFORD, Mass.—It did not take many days of observation of J. C. W. Tobin on the field coaching the Tufts College football squad to show that the local college had secured a good man to take charge of that branch of athletics. Tobin knows the game, and he knows how to teach it to the men under his charge. But, greater still, he is a man of strong personality, and his presence has been a potent force in creating "on the hill" a distinctive spirit to support the team, whatever the outcome of the season may be. Tobin received his football training at Dartmouth, and also learned there the value of enthusiastic undergraduate support.

When Tobin arrived at Tufts he astonished the authorities by the innovations which he introduced. A training table must be had. This was a new feature at Tufts, but the authorities, thereby showing their confidence in the new man, granted it. He put the men through setting-up exercises at the opening of the season, and thus gradually worked them to a good condition, and did not start them tackling the first day out. He called his men to evening meetings in the gymnasium, where he lectured to them on the principles of football, and used a blackboard to illustrate what he was talking about. By all of these advanced methods he is showing his genius as an up-to-date football coach, and the work of his team shows the efficacy of such practice.

It is not only as a coach that Tobin is a valuable asset to Tufts, but as a man. He is a born leader, and this has been shown in his able remarks at the enthusiastic mass meetings which have been held this year. While at Dartmouth he was the biggest man in the college of 1200 men. He instinctively led his class, and his classmates recognized his leadership by electing him president for three years and marshal at commencement. Tobin has always exercised his power for the right cause.

Besides his athletic prowess Tobin has wonderful abilities as a speaker and that is probably one of the reasons of his selection of law as a profession. He frequently, while an undergraduate took part in the oratorical contests of the college and usually won a prize. He was the winner of the Barge gold medal awarded to the member of the senior class making the best original oration. This is the highest oratorical prize in the gift of the college. The greatest tribute ever paid him was at the time of the inauguration of President E. F. Nichols, when Tobin was selected to represent the undergraduates, and among the many prominent people present the congratulations of the student body. The speech made at that time will make Tobin long remembered among Dartmouth men. He is popular wherever he goes. He was at Dartmouth, he is at Tufts. He comes by this naturally as his father was a popular man. About 20 years ago the elder Mr. Tobin was the winner of a \$1000



JOHN C. W. TOBIN

sword awarded by vote to the most popular Grand Army man in the state. He was at one time senior vice-president of the G. A. R.

Tobin's home is in Dorchester, but he was born in South Boston, where his father was superintendent of a large manufacturing plant. Young Tobin distinguished himself as an athlete at the local high school, and went to Dartmouth in the fall of 1906 with an enviable reputation. He soon showed that he was all that had been claimed for him by making the varsity eleven. The freshman rule was not in force at that time. For four years he held his place on the Dartmouth line, and was always a strong, aggressive player. His last year he captained the team and distinguished himself by playing a brilliant game against Hamilton Fish of Harvard. He was selected as an all-American guard of that season. Tobin confined himself almost exclusively to football and never attempted baseball. He did represent Dartmouth on the track team, but only in the weight events. He won the college a number of points as a hammer-thrower and shot-putter, but in his mind that sport was secondary to football.

Tufts displayed foresight in engaging Tobin for three years. But his success was assured by the admirable manner in which he handled the men at Hanover the year after his graduation when he was assistant coach. While engaged with the coaching of the Tufts team Tobin is also studying law at the Harvard law school. He is a member of the D. K. E. fraternity and the Casque and Gauntlet senior society at Dartmouth.

CROSS-COUNTRY AT DARTMOUTH IS IMPROVING

Gift of Medals Has Increased Interest in This Sport and Strong Teams Are Expected

HAVERFORD, N. H.—A Dartmouth sophomore who withholds his name has done considerable to help the cross country prospects by offering three medals, solid gold, silver and bronze, to be awarded to the winners in a series of weekly handicap runs to be held in preparation for the intercollegiate meet at Brookline, Nov. 25.

The runs for the varsity medals will be time handicap races covering a course of six miles, while the freshmen course will be only four miles. The medals will be given to the men who have the best record at the close of the series of runs.

While the varsity squad is not as large as it has been in some past seasons, the prospects for a successful season are unusually good because of the fine work being done by Marceau, Ball, Harman and Smith. Hillman expects to be able to pick a team of eight men from this number who will raise Dartmouth from seventh place which it made last year.

The freshman squad is considerably larger than the varsity, and is training hard for the annual meet at Andover Academy with the Harvard and Yale freshmen and the Andover team. This meet will be held on Nov. 24, the day before the big intercollegiate meet in Brookline.

CANAL ZONE LIKE GIBRALTAR

WASHINGTON—The form of government which the British army maintains in Gibraltar may be the model on which the United States will establish a government for the Panama Canal Zone after the canal is finished. It is reported from the isthmus that Major General Wood has asserted he will send Judge Advocate General Crowder to Gibraltar to study the problem.

WILLIAM WINTER IS HONORED

NEW YORK—William Winter, the dramatic critic, was the guest of honor at an anniversary banquet at the Lotus Club Sunday night. More than 200 members of the theatrical and literary profession were present.

HARD WEEK AHEAD OF PRINCETON VARSITY FOOTBALL PLAYERS

Coaches Still Have Much to Do in Order to Get Them Ready for the Harvard Game Next Saturday

LINE IS STILL WEAK

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton is facing a hard week of football. All eyes are centered on the Harvard game Saturday, the consensus of opinion being that if Harvard is defeated Dartmouth and Yale can be taken care of. Tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday will witness hard scrimmages behind closed gates on Osborn field and Friday's practice will be limited to a long signal drill for every man who has a chance to participate in the game Saturday. There are few signs of confidence here this week and Princetonians generally believe that Princeton is, as yet, an unknown quantity.

The early season games, excepting the Navy, have proved easier than was expected, but the trio that now awaits Princeton will be far different propositions. When Harvard and Princeton renew relations on the gridiron Saturday after a lapse of 15 years 27,000 partisans of both teams will be at Osborn field.

The Holy Cross game on Saturday served as a clear mirror in which were reflected some unexpected and surprising faults. A notable lack of team work and carelessness in the fundamentals of the game have sent the coaches, in some ways, back to the beginning and this week's secret practice is not being confined wholly to a dazzling mass of freak plays. If these plays have been practiced behind the gates of Osborn field they have not been shown as yet, and the Crimson may meet some surprises on Saturday.

Captain Hart's return to the game two weeks ago might easily have been the turning point in Princeton's football this year, as was clearly evident from the big fellow's style of play on Saturday. Though not always beating his ends down the field, Hart was never far behind and on several occasions played more carefully than the ends, who showed a tendency to overrun their man. Hart made some of the most brilliant, yet clean cut, tackles that have been seen here this year, and in the next three games should make a strong bid for an all-American position. Vaughan has yet much to learn at the tackle position, but is probably the best running mate that can be found for Hart.

Princeton's backfield is by no means decided upon, and recent shifts, together with Barkley Farr's condition, have thrown the coaches into a quandary. Christie played most of the game at quarterback Saturday, but was slow in getting his plays away and seemed confused as to the selection of a play on several occasions. Penfield, a former fullback this season, had a short try at quarter during which he showed up well, but it seems late to develop him. Penfield continued in the backfield, and his shift to quarter is extremely unlikely.

The backfield substitutions in the Holy Cross game found the Princeton team in a peculiar position. Sawyer has played right halfback all season and Baker has played left halfback, but Saturday found them reversed when Sawyer was substituted for Penfield, who held down left half. The change resulted in a confusion of the signals and a general unfamiliarity of positions which should not be in evidence so late in the season. DeWitt played a good game at fullback on the defense and got off some spiral punts which showed a marked improvement over his previous work this season. The recent development of the Tiger punters has been due largely to the coaching of Ames '90. DeWitt's offensive game is not at top notch yet. The big fellow could not gain against the Holy Cross line, but his failure may have been largely due to the lack of power in the Tiger line.

Wilson retains left guard and Duff, Brown, McCormick and McLean are still sawing back and forth at right. None of them is offering the spectacular and this will be the one weak spot in Princeton's line in the Harvard game. Blue-theenth is still somewhat handicapped but will go in against the Crimson. Ormond will make a worthy successor for the remainder of the season. Wright has vacated right end for a week or more and White and Dunlap will have the burden of the work at the wing positions for the next two weeks. White is not yet in condition to last through four periods, but despite this fact his style of play is improving rapidly and he is showing all kinds of speed.

N. Y. STATE SOCCER TITLE

NEW YORK—The soccer championship of New York state has been decided at last. The Brooklyn champions of the New York State Football Association, and the Critcheys, champions of the New York League, met for the second time in two years yesterday. The last meeting of these teams was on Columbus day of this year and the contest ended in a tie—2 goals apiece. The second meeting, however, proved that the honors belong to the Brooklyn, as they won by 2 goals to 1. The game was played at Marquette oval, Brooklyn.

YALE-PRINCETON TICKET DEMAND GREATEST EVER

New Haven College Men Apply for All of 21,000 Seats Allotted Them—Princetonians Ask for 12,000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward Thompson, head of the Yale ticket department, said yesterday that interest in the coming Yale-Princeton game was greater than in any previous year in the history of football.

The applications closed here Saturday night and it is estimated that Yale graduates and undergraduates have applied for every one of the 21,000 tickets allotted to Yale men.

Princeton has asked for 12,000 seats for the game, the largest in the history of Yale-Princeton football contests. According to Mr. Thompson it will be some time before it will be definitely known how many applications have been made, notwithstanding that a large force of clerks has been put at work to count the cash which has been pouring in to the ticket department the past week.

There will be no public sale of tickets. Many telegrams have been received here from Yale men in all parts of the country asking for extra tickets for the game. Manager Thompson said it would be impossible to fill all the Yale applications for tickets for the Harvard-Yale game. Applications will close for that game next Saturday, and there is more interest being taken in that contest, he says, than in any game ever played on the Cambridge stadium.

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

Most people are agreed that the rules of golf are far too long and complicated, making provision for far too many contingencies, which should be dealt with by a broad, simple rule and uniform penalty, yet it cannot be denied that cases occasionally occur which are not only unprovided for in all the manifold provisions of the code, but which almost demand a special rule for themselves, says the London Globe. There is, for instance, the case lately submitted to us of a player in foursome who almost missed his ball, so that it merely fell off and lay close in front of the sand tee from which he had played it. His partner had, of course, to play the next stroke, and the question arose as to whether he was entitled to remove the tee before playing the ball. Some years ago we decided the point in the negative, but we are not quite sure that we were right in so doing, and we cannot find that the rules of golf committee have ever had the point submitted to them.

At first sight it might seem that, as the ball is in play, and the tee was made and left by his partner, the player must accept the situation in its entirety. Further, sand of which the tee is composed is not specifically mentioned among the "loose impediments" in the definition which may be removed under rule 12, while rule 10 says that "irregularities of surface which could in any way affect the player's stroke shall not be removed or pressed down." Against this, however, it may be argued that sand, or a sand tee, is a "loose impediment," since it is "not fixed or growing," and that it is therefore removable; while there is also the case of the artificial tee, made of papier-mache or india rubber. Clearly these artificial tees cannot be defined as "irregularities of surface," and must be classified as "loose impediments, not fixed or growing," and therefore removable. There is thus about as much to be said for the one verdict as the other. The rules give no certain guidance on the problem, and perhaps its true solution lies in the consideration that, whether the tee be a loose impediment or not, it is not a natural obstruction, but placed and left there by the player's own side, and that it must, therefore, be accepted by him as part of the "lie" resulting from his partner's stroke. That view, at any rate, seems to be most in accordance with the spirit of the game.

Dead leaves on the putting greens are a source of considerable discomfort to the player on inland courses at this time of the year, says The World of Golf. He hears the inconvenience with patience, however. It is different with the man who plays practically all his golf on seaside links. We remember seeing Ben Sayers, Sr., play on a course near London some years ago. It was about the middle of October. There was a strong east wind, and several of the putting greens in the neighborhood of some big trees were literally alive with whirling russet leaves. The little man was obviously nonplussed. Until the green had been cleared of the intruders he would not attempt to putt. It was a lengthy business. When it seemed as though everything was ready for the stroke a leaf would escape and flutter defiantly into the line of play. A caddy would attempt to recapture the fugitive. It would scuttle a little further across the green and perhaps finally escape between the legs of the spectators. The varying fortunes of the errant leaves afforded almost as much interest as the golf.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Marquis Cuzani Confalonieri, ambassador to the United States from Italy, accompanied by the marquis, his daughter Beatrice and his son Ferdinando, arrived Saturday night on the steamer La Savoie from Havre.

HOCKEY SQUAD AT COLUMBIA ON THE ICE TODAY

Start Practice in St. Nicholas Rink, Where They Will Meet Three Times a Week—Five of 1910 Team Out

NEW YORK—Ice practice for the Columbia hockey squad will begin at the St. Nicholas rink today, and a large delegation of candidates have signified their intention to attend the initial practice. Arrangements have been entered into whereby the squad will practice three times a week at the rink, as has been the custom in past years.

All but two of last year's team, which was third in the intercollegiate race for the championship won by Cornell, will be out for this season's seven, and the indications are that the Morningside Heights institution will be represented by one of the strongest aggregations that has ever been turned out to represent her on the ice.

With this nucleus and a very good coach to develop the team, hope seems justified. Those players who have returned are J. Bates '12, center; J. Harding '13, rover; R. McE, Whitlock '13, left wing; J. Lovejoy '11, right wing, and S. Trimble '13, point.

Captain Lovejoy expects to go in as cover point, in place of Duden this year, and F. Bangs '13, will then go in for Lovejoy. L. Harris '12, of last year's squad, will substitute unless he manages to displace Bangs. But the position for goal is still open.

SIDELINE NOTES

It is now two weeks since Annapolis scored or was scored on.

Two straight defeats for Pennsylvania is rather a novel experience for the big Quaker institution.

Judging from the showing made in the Colgate game, Walter Camp, Jr., has a good chance to win his Y this fall. His punting was very good.

Butler isn't the only man on the Cornell squad who can kick a field goal. Enrich secured one against Pittsburgh Saturday, Butler, of being in the lineup.

West Point now has the distinction of being the only big football team in the country that has not yet been scored on. Harvard and Brown dropped out of the class Saturday, each putting the other out.

An apparent weakness in the Brown eleven this fall is the inability of the ends to cover Sprackling's long low punts. The crimson backs had a good chance to get going well before they met an opponent.

What will Harvard do to Princeton next Saturday is now the chief topic of college football in the East. If the crimson improves as much in the next week as she did last, she should win by a comfortable margin.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL RESULTS

Amherst 15, Norwich 0.
Annapolis 9, Western Reserve 0.
Athens 11, Mississippi 5.
Bates 5, Maine 0.
Bowdoin 5, Rochester 0.
Butler 45, Moore's Hill C. C. 0.
Carleton 19, Lafayette 0.
Cincinnati 6, Kentucky 0.
Citadel 21, Charleston 0.
Colby 0, Bowdoin 0.
Cornell 9, Pittsburgh 3.
Dartmouth 12, Vermont 0.
Georgia 3, Mercer 5.
Georgia 3, C. O. Alabama 0.
Gettysburg 5, Johns Hopkins 3.
Hamilton 3, Middlebury 0.
Harvard 19, Brown 6.
Harvard 19 21, Cornell 19 15 0.
Haverford 5, E. and M. 0.
Indiana 12, Washington 0.
Michigan 9, Vanderbilt 8.
Michigan A. C. 25, Alver 3.
Minnesota 24, Iowa 6.
Mount Washington 8, Gallaudet 6.
Nebraska 24, Missouri 0.
North Carolina 12, U. S. Franklin 0.
Notre Dame 80, Loyola 0.
Ohio State 5, Ohio Wesleyan 0.
Oberlin 6, Case school 5.
Penn State 22, Pennsylvania 0.
Phillips Andover 6, Dartmouth 19 15 3.
Phillips Exeter 18, Princeton 19 15 0.
Princeton 28, Holy Cross 0.
Purdue 5, De Paul 0.
R. I. State 9, N. H. State 8.
Rensselaer 6, Kenton Worcester P. I. 0.
Springfield T. S. 9, Syracuse 5.
Swarthmore 21, Rutgers 0.
Tulane 16, Howard 0.
Trinity 14, Wesleyan 12.
Tufts 6, Massachusetts A. C. 0.
Tulane 16, Howard 0.
Virginia 22, Virginia M. I. 6.
Virginia P. I. 5, W. and L. 5.
W. & J. 35, Westminster 0.
West Point 20, Lehigh 0.
Williams 8, N. Y. University 6.
Wisconsin 28, Northwestern 3.
Yale 23, Colgate 0.
Yale 19 15 21, Pawling 0.

HARVARD CLASS CROSS COUNTRY

Harvard's interclass cross country race will be held late this afternoon over the Chestnut Hill course, starting and finishing at the house of Mr. H. Jacques. The teams, whose captains are J. L. Graves '12, H. P. Lawless '13, R. St. B. Boyd '14 and B. S. Carter '15, must consist of at least seven men, and as many more as desire to run. The race will be run from scratch, and the first five men from each team will count in the scoring.

HARVARD TENNIS DOUBLES

The remaining match in the semi-final round of the doubles tournament for the Harvard University championship in tennis will be played on Jarvis field this afternoon. F. E. A. Pearson 1G, and H. Nickerson 1G, will play A. J. Lowrey '13 and E. T. Dana 3G, the former pair having won from E. H. Whitney '14 and G. P. Gardner, Jr., 1G, by default. The winner of this match will play H. H. Bundy 1L and E. P. Pearson 3L, tomorrow for the championship.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS COLLEGE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

No Changes Are Made in Water Polo Rules—New Officers Elected for the Current Year

AMHERST APPLIES

NEW YORK—The intercollegiate swimming championship meet of 1912 will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, March 2, as the result of the annual meeting of the association held in this city yesterday. Officers for the ensuing year were also elected and several important matters brought to the attention of the league. It was hoped that the schedule could be definitely arranged at this meeting, but owing to the absence of a representative from Cornell it was found impossible to draw up anything but a tentative schedule, which will have to be officially accepted by Cornell before it will be given out.

Amherst has been trying for several years to become enrolled in the association, and a trial vote at the meeting showed that the association was unanimously in favor of admitting the Purple and White. But there has arisen a certain amount of red tape at Amherst which the team must attend to before it can be admitted, and their representative reported that it was doubtful whether they could enter this year.

A proposed change in the water polo rules was brought up by Captain Barker of the Columbia water polo team, and half of the time of the meeting was devoted to thrashing out the pros and cons on this motion. Princeton backed up Columbia in this motion, but it was opposed by Yale, College of the City of New York, and Pennsylvania. Cornell's stand was not known, but had a representative from Ithaca been present and voted with Columbia, things would have been more complicated by a tie vote resulting. Yale carried the day, and no change was made.

R. C. Patterson of Columbia was elected president of the association, and J. Stoddard of Yale vice-president. W. Beals of Yale was made secretary and treasurer.

Representatives from Princeton, Yale, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania and Amherst were present at the meeting. The following men represented their universities: W. Battles, E. Fell and H. Gosnell from Princeton; R. C. Patterson, E. Colby and H. M. Barker from Columbia; G. Wright and J. Gest from Pennsylvania; W. Howe, W. Beals and L. Harper from Yale; C. P. Carter from Amherst, and S. Cahn, L. Coughlin and I. Finger from College of the City of New York.

KANALY PLANS HARE AND HOUNDS RUNS FOR TECH

To Be Feature for Rest of Season—Largely to Give Inexperienced Men Exercise—Distance Three Miles

Coch Kanaly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track team intends to feature the hare and hounds runs for the rest of this season, even though the cross-country team has been selected.

In the past men have generally ceased hare and hound running as soon as the team was picked, as they have felt that there was no more use in running. This year Coach Kanaly decided that the training would be valuable to both indoor and outdoor men, as well as beneficial to students in general, who take but little exercise.

With this object in view the runs are to be very short, probably not more than three miles, and besides, the pace will be very easy. Furthermore, the racing at the finish that has been the custom will be discontinued unless the men so wish.

Since the cross-country team must work harder than will be required of the hare and hounds runners, they will probably be run in a separate detachment so the inexperienced men need not fear too fast a pace.

The first of these runs will occur Saturday. There will be two or three runs besides this one, and on Dec. 2 the eight-mile handicap race will be held. It is probable that one of the practice runs will be over this eight-mile course in order to familiarize the men with it.

Matheson

"Silent Six"

BUILT FOR THOSE WHO USE THE BEST

Bodies by Brewster & Co., Quincy, and Matheson Standard equipment—ten types.

NOT A FATE COMPANY, 923 Boylston St., Boston

TRUST'S PLAN CALLED EVASIVE IN THE BRIEF OF MR. WICKERSHAM

(Continued from page one)

ernment have permission at any time within five years to intervene and restrain the further workings of such plan provided it does not bring about the conditions desired.

"Obviously the effect of any plan of disintegration submitted to the consideration of the court must be more or less a matter of conjecture, and it is impossible for the court to determine in advance whether or not a plan which proposes to restore competitive conditions will actually accomplish the purpose intended," he says.

"Any decree ascertaining and determining upon a plan should, therefore, reserve to the government the right, at any time within five years from date of entry, to apply to the court for other or further relief upon a showing that, as a matter of fact, such plan has not resulted in creating a new condition which shall be honestly in harmony with and not repugnant to the law.

"To that end, as well as for the other purposes hereinbefore expressed each and every new corporation proposed to be organized for the purpose of carrying out the plan, should be brought in as a party to this suit in order to be subject to the jurisdiction of the court and bound by its decree.

"To the end that the 29 individual defendants in this suit," the attorney-general continues, "shall not increase their control over any of the corporations among which the properties and businesses now in the combination are to be distributed, pursuant to the plan, that such defendants be severally enjoined from, at any time within five years from the date of the decree, acquiring, directly or indirectly, the legal or equitable ownership of any amount of stock in any one of said corporations in addition to the amounts which they would respectively hold if and when the plan shall have been carried out as proposed."

He also asks that no one of the companies into which the combination is to be broken up shall be permitted to own stock in any other of the companies, also that no two of the companies shall have common officers or directors. Neither shall they be permitted to employ the same clerks or conduct their business from the same offices.

He also asks that the different companies be prohibited from purchasing through the same agencies or conduct any other business through common channels. In other words the attorney-general asks that the new companies be made entirely distinct and separate in every point.

The attorney-general's brief says that the government would be willing that each company should control up to 40 per cent of the business in its particular line.

The further propositions of the government included the following:

That the stock of the United Cigar Stores Company be sold and distributed to parties other than the 29 individual defendants or others of the common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, to the end that the corporation be entirely separated from any connection with the corporations among which the properties and businesses now in the combination are to be distributed.

That appropriate provisions be inserted in the final decree giving force to the foregoing conditions, by way of injunction upon all parties to the suit, etc.

Respecting the capitalization of new companies, the attorney-general says:

"Questions of capitalization of various corporations, the distribution of assets and as to amounts offered to be paid or distributed to holder of bonds of either class or preferred stocks are submitted to the court as matters concerning stockholders of the corporations and bondholders, the government being concerned merely with disintegration of an illegal combination and recreation of competitive conditions under such circumstances and with such safeguards as will insure continuation of such competitive conditions."

Finally, the attorney-general asks for a general injunction prohibiting the recreation of the combination or of any similar combination. He says:

"That, by the final decree to be entered herein, it be provided that the defendants named in the petition, their respective officers, directors, agents, servants and employees, be forever enjoined and prohibited from continuing or carrying into further effect the combination adjudged illegal by the supreme court, and from entering into or forming any like combination or conspiracy, the effect of which is or will be to restrain commerce in tobacco or its products, either:

"By causing the conveyance of the physical property and business of any of the corporations among which the properties and businesses now in the combination are to be distributed to any other of said corporations; by placing the stocks of any one or more of said corporations in the hands of voting trustees or controlling the voting power of such stocks by any similar device; or

"By making any express or implied agreement or arrangement together or one with another like those adjudged illegal by the supreme court in this case, relative to the control or management of any said corporations, or the price or terms of purchase, or of sale, of tobacco or any of its products."

Louis D. Brandeis and Felix H. Levy, counsel for National Cigar Leaf Association, Cigar Manufacturers Association and Independent Tobacco Sales Association, object to the plan of disintegration

as offered by American Tobacco Company on the following grounds:

Under plan the ownership of assets retained by the American Tobacco Company would not be affected at all, for stockholders in this company will not be changed despite fact that preferred stockholders would be entitled to vote. The petitioners say control would remain with the 29 individual defendants.

Remaining assets amounting from 60 per cent to 70 per cent of total assets of the combination would be held in 13 other corporations, in each of which the 29 individual defendants would hold sufficient stock to give them complete control.

Lewis Cass Lydard, of counsel for American Tobacco, made the opening argument on behalf of the company, reviewing the entire case from the beginning and the appeal to the supreme court.

He started with a general argument in favor of a reasonable plan of readjustment and he pictured the disaster that would follow the appointment of a receiver for the company. He said that in case of a receivership the security holding interests would be in duty bound to protect themselves and that a receivership would result in the strongest kind of a monopoly.

He said that the plan now before the court differed considerably from the original as first presented. He pointed out that it had had the benefit of propositions by the court, Attorney-General Wickersham and others and that in due time the task of operating the plan did not seem so nearly impossible as at the outset.

Attorney-General Wickersham will be heard after all other interests have spoken. The American company will then have an opportunity to answer objections of various opposing interests.

Judge Lacombe announced that the morning session would last until 1:30 and afternoon session would begin at 2 p.m. He also said that the court would first hear the representations of the American Tobacco Company, proponent of the plan, next representatives of the security holders then representatives of outside interests.

F. W. Scott of the banking firm of Scott & Stringfellow of Richmond, Va., was a spectator. It is understood that he will not participate in the proceedings in any way.

J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company was seated at the attorney's table.

COURT METHODS ARE CRITICIZED BY DR. HAMILTON

Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College, in his sermon Sunday evening at Goddard chapel, cited the Shaw, McNamara and Richeson cases as examples of the inefficient methods of modern-day courts. He said:

"We have lost sight of justice in the administration of our law. Our criminal law in its administration has become a disgrace to the nation. The hands of our judges are tied by usages and customs; the criminal courts have become merely debating clubs in which two groups of brilliant men seek to hide the facts in the case with the judge acting as a harmless moderator.

"There is a man now before the grand jury under suspicion of murder. He has not been tried yet, and he must be considered innocent until he is proven guilty. But the first thing the defense did was to go to his room and impound everything which might have been used against him. The court is therefore powerless to get at the real facts of the case. The interests of justice do not demand that he be convicted if he is innocent, but the interests of justice do demand that when murder is done, every truth, every fact of the case should be brought to light."

MANY WITNESSES BEFORE THE JURY IN RICHESON CASE

Twelve witnesses had appeared by noon today before the special grand jury which is investigating the case of the Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, charged with slaying Miss Avis Linnell, a lodger at the Warrenton street house of the Y. W. C. A. The witnesses were:

Joseph Dugan, chief inspector of the Boston police department; Dr. Harry L. Gardner, Mr. Richeson's personal physician, and Dr. Herman T. Baldwin, family physician of Mr. Richeson; the Rev. Albert Wright, a retired Baptist minister who had lived next door to Mr. Richeson; M. H. Greenwood and Chief Inspector Patrick J. Hurley of Cambridge; Charles L. Nelson, a Cambridge druggist; E. A. Long and Mrs. Long, proprietors of the Trinity Court cafe; Edward Page, a boy who, it was said several days ago, declared he had seen Mr. Richeson board a Boston-bound car early on Oct. 13; Dr. David I. Dow of Cambridge, physician to the family of Frank H. Carter and George Barber, the New Haven brakeman, who has said that he saw Mr. Richeson and Avis Linnell in the South station.

Two men visited the accused minister today at the Charles street jail. In the morning the Rev. C. A. Fulton, pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist church, called and this afternoon at 12:45 Edmund S. Watson, treasurer of the Immanuel Baptist church, Cambridge, saw his pastor. Their interview lasted 15 minutes. Mr. Watson said that Mr. Richeson seemed to be taking everything calmly. He said his talk with his pastor concerned church affairs only.

UNITY CLUB TO GIVE PLAY

READING, Mass.—"Not a Man in the House" is the title of a drama to be staged in Unity hall this evening by members of the Unity Club of the Christian Union church. The drama will be preceded by a dinner

HANKOW IS IN FLAMES SET BY IMPERIALISTS AFTER CAPTURING IT

(Continued from page one)

pected to be dissatisfied with this financial arrangement. The United States, in particular, is considered to have been out-manuevered.

An outbreak here is considered possible and foreign residents are seeking the protection of their legations.

CANTON.—All the troops in Canton with the exception of Manchu soldiery are in favor of the revolutionaries and the vicerey is powerless. The proclamation of a republic is expected.

SHANGHAI, China.—Reports of Hankow's capture by the imperial troops last Friday are confirmed today, though it is said the imperialists' position is not strong and the rebels are expected to regain possession of the town soon unless it is decided to accept the throne's offer of concessions to the revolutionists. Five hundred rebels were slain and 1500 wounded in the fighting.

(By the United Press)

WASHINGTON.—Today's despatches from China, recounting the concessions made to the revolutionists and the National Assembly by the imperial government were declared by the state department to fulfill its expectations. Yuan Shi Kai is looked upon here already as the real power in China.

Now that Yuan has succeeded in wringing from the imperial government everything he wished in the way of authority, a speedy adjustment of the troubles is expected in official circles. A new government is inevitable, it is believed, monarchical in form, but as popular in fact as that of Great Britain.

Yuan is a progressive and a Chinese who has fought the despotic Manchu government. However, he has also opposed his own party, declaring that the leaders were attempting to introduce reforms too precipitately. Because he occupies a sort of middle ground and because he is a popular man and a natural leader, official Washington expects to see him succeed in his plans for a new China.

MAYOR URGES ACTION BY THE COUNCIL ON PARK SQUARE WORK

The extension of Arlington street, from Boylston street through to Providence street, across the Park square property of the New Haven railroad, and the widening of Ferdinand street through to Castle square will be urged by Mayor Fitzgerald at the meeting of the city council late this afternoon.

The mayor estimates that the entire improvement including a new bridge in Ferdinand street across the New Haven tracks will cost the city about \$400,000, and it is said, will urge that it be undertaken immediately.

This new thoroughfare, it is contended by the mayor, will so develop this property as to establish the beginning of a new business area, and will form a new popular line of travel. He says that other projects should wait so that this important development may start at once and the loan be negotiated within the debt limit.

It is estimated that the entire work will cost about \$800,000, but that the city will receive in betterments half that amount, and that the other half will be returned by assessments within the next 10 years because of the increased valuation of the property in that section. Laurence Minot, agent for the railroad, has agreed to give to the city as its part of the betterment a section of the property valued at \$270,000.

Other betterments on property between Boylston and Providence streets, it is estimated, will bring \$50,000 and the rest from other sections of the improvement. The mayor will ask for a loan of \$250,000, of which amount it is expected to get back \$120,000.

The new Ferdinand street bridge would have to be built anyway, according to the mayor, and it is estimated that it will cost \$60,000. The buildings to be torn down between Boylston and Providence streets are included in three properties, two of which are controlled by the railroad.

The third, however, is owned by Adelaide J. Sargent, who refuses to sell, and it is expected that the question will be taken to court. It is estimated that this Sargent property will cost the city \$200,000.

The width of the cut at this point will be about 70 feet; the entire highway from Boylston street through to Castle square will be about 60 feet wide.

The mayor will also recommend that the Parkman house on Beacon street be kept as a memorial. Offers for the purchase of this property for \$68,000 and for its rental by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities for five years at \$1000 a year, and the request for the use of the first floor free by the Red Cross Society for the sale of its holiday sales, will also be considered by the council.

The mayor will recommend an additional appropriation of \$20,000 for the municipal building to be erected on the site of the Perkins Institute, to allow for the addition of a swimming pool.

GOV. FOSS DECLARES HIMSELF A CHAMPION OF SHOE INDUSTRY

(Continued from page one)

closed," said the Governor in his opening. "They say I am going to do this because I favor an honest downward revision of the tariff; they say my reelection will cause the tariff to be reduced."

"What you are interested in particularly is the tariff on shoes. Who was it reduced the protection on shoes? It was the very Republicans who call me an enemy of the shoe industry. The Payne-Aldrich law reduced the tariff on shoes from 25 per cent to 10 per cent, and yet kept the duty on shoe findings. It is the Republican candidate too, who reads on the stump the letters of the shoe machinery trust which imposes burdensome conditions on the Massachusetts shoe industry."

"The Republican candidate is seeing things. He is afraid of the farmers' free list bill, which President Taft's reciprocity measure called forth. But he can't see the reality of the Payne-Aldrich law."

"That is what is worrying the people of Massachusetts; that is what keeps up the cost of living; that is what denies to Massachusetts manufacturers the free raw materials they need. The real enemies of the shoe industry are the standpat Republicans who are running the campaign of my opponent."

"The boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts owes nothing to the Republican party. The Payne-Aldrich bill sandbagged the shoe and leather interests of Massachusetts and the Republican senators and representatives from this state stood by and approved."

"The boot and shoe industry has no faith in their promises and does not need their assistance. They cry in alarm when an English manufacturer sells a few thousand dollars' worth of shoes in the United States. They say nothing about the tremendous increase in our exports of shoes, which are many times our imports and are constantly growing greater."

"I am not an enemy of the boot and shoe industry; I am its champion. For 10 years I have been demanding free raw materials for all our manufacturers. And I shall keep on demanding them until we get them. If my reelection will mean anything with respect to the tariff it will mean that Massachusetts gives notice to the next session of Congress that the people of Massachusetts demand that her industries be given a fair chance."

"The Payne-Aldrich law is still on the books. The only change was the one made by President Taft when, in disregard of the report of his own tariff board that he could not compete with Canada, he put the great Massachusetts news and book paper industry on an absolute free trade basis without the slightest warning. Yet they call me an enemy of Massachusetts industries and ask you to wait until the tariff board reports and the President gets ready for some more of his personally conducted 'scientific revision.'"

"In the meantime the cost of living keeps up and the purchasing power of wages is diminished. The Republican tariff has nothing to do with keeping wages up. The higher the protection, the lower the wages."

"The boot and shoe industry pays much higher wages than the textile industries; yet it does not enjoy nearly so high protection. And the recent reduction in the tariff on boots and shoes was not followed by a reduction of wages. But the keeping of the Payne-Aldrich law on the books has diminished the amount your wages can buy. A vote for my opponent will be a vote to maintain the Payne-Aldrich tariff and keep your real wages down."

Following the rally at Abington, where he was expected last Friday, the Governor, with other candidates on the state ticket, proceeded to Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Middleboro and Wareham for afternoon rallies and will complete the day at New Bedford and Fall River.

The evening rally at New Bedford will be in Odd Fellows hall and at Fall River in the Academy of Music and the speakers will be Governor Foss, Mr. Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, George W. Anderson, Frank J. Donahue and Thomas P. Riley.

At a rally tonight in the old B. & M. station, Lowell, the speakers will be Representatives William V. O'Brien and Michael J. Reidy. At Waverly in Waverly hall an evening rally will have for speaker Owen Cunningham. There will be evening rallies in Locke hall and K. of C. hall, Waltham. In Boston there will be 10 rallies under the auspices of the city committee.

NEW YORK LARGEST OF ORGANIZED CITIES SAYS CENSUS CHIEF

(Continued from page one)

New York, comprising an area of 702 square miles, part in New Jersey. In 1890 the population of the metropolitan district was 1,417,344; in 1910 it was 6,390,638.

It is thus not unreasonable to assume that rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 will be for the New York district as high, and for the London district as low, as from 1900 to 1910. Taking the percentages as the same, in 1910 New York's metropolitan district will have 1,000,000 more inhabitants than Greater London.

On this assumption the former will have passed the latter by 1915, the population estimated for the metropolitan district of New York at that time being 7,681,340, and for Greater London 7,548,883.

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Where Only Two Share a Line

"Yes, I thought it over pretty carefully, and finally decided I'd have a two-party telephone."

"With only one other subscriber on the line, it is less apt to be 'busy' when I want to use it or when some one wants to talk to me. As I figure it out, my chances of being able to use the telephone, or to be called without a 'line busy' report, are just about eight times as good as when I had a four-party line."

"Divided ringing" will be a great comfort, too—no bell to sound except my own. I won't have to wonder whether it was 'ring four' or 'ring five,' and be either breaking into other people's talk or missing calls.

"Between you and me, it will also disappoint the curious, should you happen to have a listener on the line, because she won't hear your bell and so know when you are being called. Better look into this."



Call the Rate Department, Fort Hill 7600 for full details of all these new rates.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

COMMERCE BOARD HEARING BOSTON WOOL MEN ON RATES WEST

Charles A. Prouty, interstate commerce commissioner, gave a hearing in the Federal building today to wool merchants of Boston on the question of reducing the freight rates on railroads carrying wool to Boston from points west of the Mississippi river.

The National Wool Growers Association and the National Mohair Growers Association complained to the commission that the rates were too high and consequently the commission is holding hearings in all the leading cities in the country. This also has to do with the shipment of pelts and hides.

The hearings started in September, John T. Marchand appears for the commission, F. C. Dillard of Chicago for the Harriman railroads, D. P. Gonnell for the New York Central lines, Cornelius Lynffe for Fraugert, Schmidt & Co. of Detroit, and V. O. Johnson of Shoshone, Ida., representing the National Wool Growers and the National Mohair Growers Associations.

NO-LICENSE LEAGUE IS HOLDING FIFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

In the Ford building this afternoon at 2 o'clock the Massachusetts No-License League opened its fifth annual state conference. John R. Anderson of Cambridge spoke on: "Is Our Effort Worth While?" Mrs. Frank Young, a former member of the Dorchester Woman's Club lead in a discussion on "What Women Can Do."

At a dinner in Ford hall at 6 p. m., Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University will be the toastmaster. The speakers will include Mr. Hearn and Miss Higgins, of the Y. M. C. A. and the Associated Charities, Mr. Robert A. Woods, the head of the South End house and the Rev. Fr. Michael J. Dooley of Cambridge.

WELLESLEY PASTOR RESIGNS
WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Rev. Parry T. Farwell, pastor of the Wellesley Hills Congregational church, resigned Sunday morning. He gave no reason. He has been with the church 17 years, and is to leave Jan. 1, 1912.

Directory of Leading Hotels

BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Lenox Springfield—Clinton Hall Springfield—Cooley's Hotel Worcester—Warren Hotel.
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee.	TEXAS San Antonio—The Gunter.
ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlin.
LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles.	WASHINGTON Spokane—Hotel Victoria.
MAINE Portland—Hotel Falmouth.	WISCONSIN Milwaukee—Hotel Maryland.
MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Parkview Hotel.	
NEW YORK New York—Hotel Imperial.	

Special Articles That Explain the News

LITERATURE	THESE, added to the
EDUCATION	news itself, give more than
CIVICS	usual interest to the clean
MUSIC	and wholesome pages of
ART	

Wednesday's Monitor

MR. TAFT FOUND PEACE WAS MOST POPULAR THEME

(Continued from page one)

say that he has converted a dozen senators who were opposed to the French and British arbitration treaties pending in the Senate.

Politically, the result of the President's trip remains to be written in the electoral college in 1912. But the politicians all along the route have generally agreed that Mr. Taft has succeeded in fixing the attention of the people he has talked to on the next session of Congress. He has promised tariff reform at the next session and in the accomplishments of the winter, it is generally conceded, he must look for the verdict of the people.

No open hostility has shown itself on the trip, but in the states of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin an undercurrent of opposition was apparent. In these states Republican insurgency is making its contest and politicians have generally expressed surprise at the amount of sentiment apparent in these communities in favor of Woodrow Wilson, if he is nominated by the Democrats.

In Oregon the President's opposition to what has come to be known as the "Oregon idea," the initiative, referendum and recall, was not well received. The day before he arrived in California that state voted overwhelmingly for these reforms, despite the fact that Taft, throughout his trip had vigorously denounced the recall of judges. But California received the President enthusiastically because he was there to break ground for the Panama-Pacific international exposition.

From now on the President will be in the East. Twelve more days the "white house" will be on wheels. Pittsburgh tomorrow, Morgantown, W. Va., the next day; New York for the big naval review.

A visit to the National Dairy show, in the stock yards amphitheater opened the President's program today, the final of his Chicago visit. Following this he laid the cornerstone of the new clubhouse of the Hamilton club, which entertained him at luncheon. He will leave for the East late this afternoon.

A few days at Hot Springs, Va., and then the President will campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee, after spending election day in Cincinnati. It will be Nov. 12 before he reaches the White House again, and he then will have been on the road 57 days.

CONFIRM CARDINAL APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON—Formal confirmation of the appointment of Cardinal De Leo, Archbishop of New York and Archbishop O'Connell of Boston to be cardinals was received here today from Rome and made public at the papal legation. The statement was issued at the legation as follows:

"The papal delegate has received official notice by today's mail that the pope has selected him as well as the archbishops in New York and Boston to be cardinals."

"The delegate will leave Washington about Nov. 10 in order to be present at the consistory which will take place on Nov. 27. Monsignor Ceretti, at present auditor of the legation, will be charged with the affairs until a new delegate is appointed."

The official document was signed by his eminence Cardinal Merry del Val.

JEWISH HOME IS DEDICATED

The Home for Destitute Jewish Children, Canterbury and Anstin streets, Dorchester, was dedicated yesterday. The institution will cost when furnished more than \$100,000. Of this sum \$75,000 has been paid, and at the banquet last evening more than \$10,000 more was subscribed, leaving less than \$15,000 to be cared for.

The building is of brick trimmed with stone, and is three stories in height. The dedicatory exercises were held in the large chapel. David A. Lorie, the chairman, spoke at length of the work done in bringing about the success achieved.

NEW COAL MINE IS IN OPERATION

NEW SALEM, N. D.—The new machinery in the plant of the Dakota Coal Products Company at this place has been installed and is now in working order. The building and the mine are lighted by electricity.

The first electric power coal-cutting machine has been placed in use and a second one will be in operation within a few days.

EDWARD MEMORIALS DEDICATED

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Two memorials to King Edward were dedicated by the bishop of Norwich at Sandringham church on Sunday. One was a solid silver altar redens, given by an American whose name has not been published. King George and Queen Mary and other members of the royal family were present.

OPEN PORTABLE CHURCH

WASHINGTON—All Souls Mission of St. Albans Episcopal parish has opened a portable church which can be taken down and rebuilt rapidly for service from Sunday to Sunday in various parts of the parish. Its capacity is 150.

CONGRESS MAY SETTLE STEEL CASE, NOT COURT

WASHINGTON—There is an impression in this city that the suit against the United States Steel Corporation will never be decided by the supreme court, but that Congress will enact legislation amending the Sherman law so as to have that law define accurately and clearly the rights of corporations and that the steel corporation will promptly adjust itself to the new conditions.

President Taft will discuss the Sherman law and pending suits in his December message to Congress and the general question of the government's relations to the trusts. This part of the message will be a reply to Wall street criticism. The President is already on record as opposing any amendment to the Sherman law.

The suit against the steel corporation may indirectly result in the reorganization of the whole fabric of governmental relation to business. Unless there can be some such action, it is pointed out that there must be numerous other suits against big corporations which must be violating the law if the steel corporation is doing so. A series of such actions, it is said, would bring the business of the country into a difficult and uncertain state. It is therefore argued that the steel suit will spur Congress to action before the supreme court has had an opportunity to decide the suit, and that the result of the work of Congress will be some radical amendment of the Sherman law.

The Clapp committee on interstate commerce, which will begin an investigation of this question on Nov. 15, believes there should be changes in the law which will let business know just what its rights are. Senator Cummins, who will conduct the investigation, believes in competition, but thinks the Sherman law should be changed so as to define the rights of corporations more clearly.

NEW YORK—There is published here today under a Pittsburgh date line what purports to be an address by E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation's board, at one of the recent dinners which are criticized in the gov-

ernment's dissolution suit, in which he sees in the Sherman law a trap that could not be escaped.

Had the corporation engaged in ruinous competition, he says, it would have subjected itself to the charge of monopoly. It is so charged now. But had it agreed with independent concerns not to compete, it might have fallen under the other ban of the Sherman law against restraint of trade.

"Certainly we know that in trying to understand the application of the Sherman law, so-called, we have been confronted by two extremes," he said. "On one hand, if we should have engaged in the destructive competition which naturally results from unrestrained selfish competition, we might have placed ourselves in a position which would justify the criticisms which have been applied to other large interests—charged with attempting to establish or exercise a monopoly; on the other hand, if we had attempted to foster competition and to make it certain we were in no wise disposed to restrict competition by entering into agreements that we should not compete, we would have been in danger of violating another provision of the Sherman law which is opposed to restraint of trade."

"Now, we have approached the time when we are more or less in doubt as to what we ought to do, what is the safe thing to do, as well as what is the right thing to do. I believe that if we should be left to our own decisions, without interference from any source, we could and would conduct our affairs in such a way as to make it certain that our company and companies were all the time of real substantial benefit to every one who might be interested in our management, and of injury to no one."

"But the attitude of the public, certainly of public officials, seems to me to be more or less uncertain and indefinite, and we are left to decide in accordance with our best judgment and our ideas of right and wrong without any assistance from public officials."

BUREAU OF PEACE CONDEMNS ITALY AND ASKS POWERS TO ACT

(Continued from page one)

ing a country of equally great economic importance.

"The governments had the right to require that Italy and Turkey should submit themselves to a procedure accepted by Germany and France."

The memorandum, which is signed by H. LaFontaine, president, and A. Cobat, secretary, concludes by recognizing that at least one government has offered its mediation, but urges collective action of such a character that a recalcitrant combatant would be compelled to bend before the law.

(By the United Press)

LONDON—That the Italians have suffered a heavy reverse in Tripoli and that the army of occupation there is in a precarious situation are indicated by messages today at every important capital in Europe. Official denial is issued in Rome of a report that the Turkish troops have reoccupied the city of Tripoli. Without going so far as to claim the recapture of the city, Constantinople accounts assert that the combined Turkish and Arab forces drove the Italian troops back from their advanced position into Tripoli, where they are now momentarily liable to a choice between extermination and a retreat aboard ship.

More significant than all, there comes from the Italians themselves at Tripoli, by way of Rome, an admission that the north African situation has suddenly become more critical this morning and urgent call for reinforcements has been granted.

The Turkish embassy in London has received word that the Arabs in the Tripoli interior, lately informed of doings at the coast are hurrying to the front and that from now on the Italians will meet daily with greater resistance. The embassy admits heavy Turkish losses but says those of the Italians were greater still in the recent fighting about Tripoli and Benghazi.

Official despatches from Tripoli say that the use of aeroplanes by the Italians has enabled them to distribute forces in such a manner as to make almost certain the repulse of an attack from any direction whatever. Military critics there are of the opinion that when a signaling system has been perfected the real direction of engagements will devolve upon officers in these machines. Advice from Tripoli by way of Tunis say that the Arabs are gathering more numerous than ever to the aid of the Turks. Turkish forces Saturday attacked the town of Homs near Tripoli but were repulsed with heavy loss.

IMMIGRANTS TO STUDY ENGLISH

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An immigration educational bureau is to be opened shortly by the Union for Christian Work, in charge of Miss Bessie E. Bloom, a graduate of Brown University, last June. It is planned to pay special attention to work among the foreigners who have recently settled here and who are unable to speak English.

ANCIENT EGYPT AND GEM COLLECTIONS TALKED AT MUSEUM

Objects illustrating the daily life of the ancient Egyptians were pointed out by L. Earl Rowe, as Sunday doctant at the Museum of Fine Arts yesterday.

The fashion in dress ornament, men gathering grain in the field and preparing food in the kitchen were shown, as well as gathering papyrus or catching fish on the river. Water sports and boats used in transportation between villages were shown and a model of the sun-dried brick house showed how they lived. We know more of the daily life of the early Egyptians than of any other ancient civilization, it was said.

Assistant Prof. Henry L. Seaver talked about the classical gems in the museum collection, which had come from three great collections, the Pontiatowski, the Tyszkiewicz and the Marlboro. The fact was brought out that in collections made after 1850 the authenticity of the gem cutting was very doubtful. Out of the first famous collection of 2000 gems only about 50 could be called genuine by later experts.

Memories of an old collection translated by Mrs. Anton Lang tells the story of the Tyszkiewicz collection and was recommended as delightful reading. From the Marlboro collection came the famous cameo, signed by Typhon.

PASTOR URGES ALIENS' UPLIFT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Young Men's Christian Association opened its series of men's Sunday meetings for the eleventh season in the Court Square theater yesterday. The meeting, which was largely attended, was held in the interest of the men and religion forward movement. The speaker was the Rev. Dr. George Elliott of Bay City, Mich., one of the leaders in the movement in this country. He addressed the men on "The American of the future."

It was Dr. Elliott's opinion that the test of our civilization would be made in the assimilation of the aliens who come from the southeast countries of Europe. Unless we can meet these people on equal terms and bring out the best in their civilization, he stated, they were and would be a menace to our institutions. He urged that every effort be made to educate and perfect them for citizenship.

DARTMOUTH MAY GET BANK'S LAND

HANOVER, N. H.—Officials of the Dartmouth savings bank talk of moving the institution a few hundred feet southeast of the business center of the town, which would remove the only interest uncontrolled by the Dartmouth College from the four sides of the campus. The land is about 60 by 40 feet and on it is a small bank building.

If such action takes place the college probably will buy the site and extend the college club and dining hall, known as the Commons, remove Sanborn hall, a large dormitory adjoining the bank, and create a quadrangle, with the handsome Tuck school on one side.

PROGRESSIVES ASK CHANGE IN BASIS OF NAMING DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—Senator Bourne, president of the National Progressive Republican League, has issued a statement criticizing the basis used by the Republican national committee in distributing delegates to the national convention.

The progressive organization demands that delegates be apportioned on the basis of Republican votes cast in the states, not on the basis of the number of Congress districts.

Such a plan would reduce the number of delegates from southern states, where the Republican vote is small. Using the 7,677,479 votes cast for President Taft as a basis and 1950 as the number of delegates in the 1912 convention, the league estimates that there should be a delegate to the convention for each 8865 Republican votes.

That would reduce Alabama from 24 to 7 delegates; Mississippi from 20 to 5, South Carolina from 18 to 4 and other southern states proportionately, and would increase the New York delegation to 102, Pennsylvania to 88, Illinois to 75 and Ohio to 69.

Basis of delegates for the convention now is four at large in each state and two for each congressional district, and the call to be issued for the convention by the committee on Dec. 12 will provide for 1064 delegates, to be increased to 1072, if Arizona and New Mexico become states before the convention is held.

California will have 26 delegates; Connecticut 14; Maine 12; Massachusetts 36; New Hampshire 8; New Jersey 28; New York 90; Ohio 48; Oklahoma 20; Pennsylvania 76; Rhode Island 10; Texas 49; Vermont 8; Washington 14; Wisconsin 26; Illinois 58.

TWO NEW YORK MEN TO ADDRESS BOSTON MISSIONARY MEETING

Following a laymen's supper today at 5:30 p. m., at the First Presbyterian church, Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, Mornay Williams, a New York lawyer, is to address the fifth day's session of the missionary institute or continuation of the World in Boston on "The Mission of Boston Churches to the World"; W. T. Stackhouse of New York, national secretary of the Baptist laymen's movement, is announced to speak on "Our Force and Methods"; J. Campbell White of New York, general secretary of the laymen's missionary movement, on "Our Field and Achievements," and Samuel B. Capen, vice-chairman of the laymen's movement, on "The Administration of Missionary Funds." At 8:15 mission study will be the theme.

Representatives of the women's home and foreign mission boards for women held a special session at 10:15 o'clock today at the First Baptist church. At 1:30 p. m. a foreign mission text book will be demonstrated by Mrs. C. H. Daniels, president of the women's board of missions; Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, India; Miss Mary Preston, young people's secretary, woman's board of missions; Mrs. Chauncey J. Hawkins.

JOSEPH PULITZER PASSES AWAY

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the New York World, passed away on board his yacht the Liberty, in Charleston harbor on Sunday.

Joseph Pulitzer was a native of Budapest, Hungary. He came to this country in 1864, went to St. Louis after a period of a few years and met Carl Schurz in St. Louis nearly 40 years ago, who offered him a place on the Westliche Post, then an influential German newspaper, of which Schurz was part owner. Previously to this young Pulitzer had studied law.

He rose rapidly to the city editorship of the Post, and in 1872 he had climbed to the position of chief editorial writer and manager of the paper.

He bought several feeble afternoon papers and consolidated them into the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He bought the Staats-Zeitung, which had a night press franchise—and little else. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat needed such a franchise. The morning after he bought the paper he stopped the publication of it and sold the franchise to Messrs. Houser and McKee for \$30,000.

He went to New York and bought the World in 1883 from Jay Gould for about \$150,000.

In 1895 Mr. Pulitzer presented the republic of France with a bronze group from the chisel of Bartholdi, entitled "Washington and Lafayette." The work was exhibited in the salon of 1892 and attracted great attention. It was erected upon a simple gray stone pedestal in the Place des Etats-Unis, Paris.

In 1902 Mr. Pulitzer furnished \$2,000,000 for a school of journalism in Columbia University. An advisory committee was named which included Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, Whitelaw Reid, John Hay, St. Clair McKelway, Charles W. Eliot, Victor E. Lawson of Chicago and Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

REPERTORY AT THE PLYMOUTH

The Plymouth theater, Boston, will become a permanent repertory theater in March, after the pattern of the Theatre Francaise in Paris, it has been announced by Fred Wright, resident manager for Liebler & Company, owners of the theater.

George Giddens and Lennox Pawle, prominent English actors now in America with the "Pomander Walk" company, will be leading members of the organization of 20 competent players, which will be supplemented by George Arliss and other Liebler stars from time to time.

For principals George C. Tyler of Liebler & Co. has arranged that Mr. Wright can draw upon the ranks of the Liebler stars as soon as they have finished their regular seasons. As these include such actors of international fame as Lewis Waller, George Arliss, William Hodge, Mme. Simone, Gertrude Elliott, Margaret Anglin, Mary Manning and May Irwin, it will be easy to select half a dozen principals of the first rank.

Of special interest to Boston is the plan to associate with such principals 20 or 30 younger actors of natural ability and artistic promise, much as the novices of the Paris Conservatoire are brought up under the tutelage of the Comedie Francaise players. The repertory enterprise, in addition to pleasing its theater-going clientele, will thus take on the aspect of a practical school of acting.

The plays to be performed by the Plymouth repertory company will be announced in February, when subscriptions are invited. The range of English and native comedy from Shakespeare

to the present will be within the scope of the organization, but it will also make a series of original productions, and works of unknown authors, so they have merit, will not be barred.

George Arliss, long prominent in the companies of Mrs. Fiske and Blanche Bates, and now star in "Disraeli" at Wallacks theater, New York, recently said:

"The only way to uphold a national theater and create a real school of acting is to bring at least five or six first-class artists together and keep them together for years, doing all kinds of work. Then the younger actors who are associated with them can be promoted or weeded out, according to their ability. That is the true repertory idea, in brief. The versatility and the example of the old actors will quicken the efforts of the new. Acting is to be learned by acting and in no other way."

E. H. Sothern announces that his wife will continue to be known professionally as Miss Julia Marlowe. They came to Boston in December in Shakespeare repertory.

M. Le Bary has left the Theatre Francaise, and is to star in France, England and America.

Tolstoy's final drama, which has as the central figure a man who is legally deceased, is to be played in New York at the Lipzin and the Thalia theaters, both Yiddish playhouses.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Universal Peace is the title of a military march and two step composed by J. Bodewalt Lampe and published by Jerome H. Remick and Co., New York and Detroit. The publication includes bond parts, arrangement for small orchestra and a piano transcription. The melody is in the standard style of the American brass band with the sort of themes and harmonies which each new generation of cornet devotees finds still unexhausted. John Philip Sousa found gold in these old diggings and M. Lampe makes what waste the march king threw aside pan out a little more. A band leader can pass around among his men the lead sheets of this composer's scoring, and with a rehearsal or two have a bright little selection added to his repertory. The school orchestra director can get up a taking number for the program of next public day without keeping his players too long from books or sports in practice. The young pianist can amuse for a few minutes any friends who call at the house and want to hear "one of your lively pieces, please; we are not feeling very classical today."

And such pianist, unless a veritable tyro, should run the music off to a good result at sight.

President Taft is fast enlisting lyrical enthusiasts on the side of the peace propaganda. John F. Staley of Omaha, Neb., has expressed a patriotism which is pacific in aspiration and continental in scope in a poem entitled "Our Country." This he has made haste to invent a melody for calling in an arranger to touch up the notes of the accompaniment, and he has rushed his work into print all on his own account. In such a manner folk songs sprang into existence in the olden time.

The Vellini-Vinello School of Voice Culture, oratorio and opera gives its first musicale at the studio of the school, 216 Huntington Chambers, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler has been made an honorary member of the Schubert Club of St. Paul, Minn.

The David and Clara Mannes series of sonata recitals for violin and piano is to be given in Steinert hall Dec. 14 and Jan. 23.

PLANS TO PLACE THREE CITIES IN NEW DISTRICTS

According to a plan for redistricting the congressional districts of southeastern Massachusetts, prepared by Congressman Greene of Fall River for presentation to the legislative redistricting committee, Brockton, Fall River and New Bedford are each to be in a separate district.

Congressman Harris is said to have written to Mr. Greene objecting to the placing of Brockton and nearby towns in a district with Fall River. Mr. Greene replied saying that his plan did not call for such an arrangement.

The Fall River and New Bedford districts as arranged by Congressman Greene as a possible solution of the redistricting problem in his section of the state include the following communities:

FALL RIVER DISTRICT
Bristol county—Attleboro, Berkley, Dighton, Easton, Fall River, Freetown, Mansfield, North Attleboro, Norton, Raynham, Rehobeth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton, Westport.

NEW BEDFORD DISTRICT
Dukes county.
Barnstable county.
Nantucket county.
Norfolk county—Cohasset.
Bristol county—Acushnet, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, New Bedford.

Plymouth county—Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleboro, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Rockland, Scituate, Wareham.

COUNCILLORS TO GIVE A HEARING

Public hearing is to be given by the executive council at the state house on Wednesday at 10 a. m., on several petitions which have been received protesting against the confirmation of certain appointments by Governor Foss. The hearing was granted, it was said at the State House, largely because of the allegation made by the Governor that the council was holding up the appointments without cause.

MICHIGAN MISSIONER SPEAKS

Melvin E. Trotter of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he is superintendent of a rescue mission, addressed three audiences in Boston Sunday in connection with the twenty-second anniversary of the Union Rescue Mission on Dover street, South End. In the morning he spoke at Clarendon street Baptist church, in the afternoon at Park street church and in the evening at the Second Congregational church, Dorchester.

WOBURN DISTRICT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH MEETING

READING, Mass.—The annual conference of the Woburn District Association, which includes the Congregational churches of Woburn, Malden, Medford, Wakefield, Reading, Stoneham, Bedford, Billerica, Burlington, North Reading, Carlisle, Lexington, Wilmington, Melrose and Winchster, will be held in the new Congregational church here tomorrow.

The afternoon session will open with four addresses on the general subject, "Our Duty as Churches Relative to Forward Movements." The Rev. Benjamin S. Winchester will speak on the subject, "In Religious Teaching"; the Rev. Brewer Eddy, on "In Missions"; M. E. S. Butler, on "In Bible Study," and the Rev. Thomas Sims will deliver the communion address.

On the evening Bayard S. Harrison of Malden, will talk on "The opportunity of the church among people who work with their hands for wages." Dana W. Gibson, state boys' work secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will speak on topics relating to his work and the Rev. Stephen A. Norton of Woburn will outline the Men and Religion Forward Movement.

PATRONS OPPOSE TICKET ADVANCE

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Efforts are still being made here for a reduction in commutation rates on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. Mayor Edwin W. Fiske announces that there will be a hearing before the public service commission in Manhattan on Nov. 1. Said Mayor Fiske:

"The city has subpoenaed President Mellen of the New Haven system and he will be questioned at the hearing as to the cause of the increase. The commuters were raised from \$5 to \$6.75 for each monthly ticket between Mt. Vernon and Manhattan."

BOSTON TO HEAR HENRY WATTERSON

Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, and Melville E. Stone of New York, general manager of the Associated Press, will be among the speakers at the dinner of the Boston Press Club on Nov. 21, at the Hotel Somerset, in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the club's organization.

Gen. Charles H. Taylor will be toastmaster. Besides Colonel Watterson and Mr. Stone, among the speakers will be the editors of all of Boston's newspapers.

ELECTIONS IN MANY STATES NEXT MONTH FOR CHIEF OFFICERS

CHICAGO—Governors or other state officials will be elected on Nov. 7 in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and New Mexico. In other states, justices of the supreme court, members of the Legislatures and mayors will be among the officers chosen. Several Congress vacancies are to be filled.

National interest centers in Massachusetts, where the Democrats and Republican parties have named full state tickets and members of the Legislature will be chosen. In New York a new Assembly will be elected and several justices of the supreme court and city and county officials.

New Mexico votes, for the first time in its history as a state, for a full set of state officers, members of Congress and for a supreme court, eight district judges and eight district attorneys. It also will vote on a proposed amendment to make the constitution more easily amendable than is at present provided for.

Arizona on Dec. 12 will hold its first state election. Ohio will vote for municipal officers and delegates to the constitutional convention. In the larger Ohio cities the contests for city officers are unusually lively because of divisions in the lines of both parties and the determination by leaders to strengthen their organization preparatory to the fight next year for delegates to the national conventions.

Pennsylvania elects mayors in all cities. Municipal officers also will be voted for, among other states, in Tennessee.

Georgia will hold a primary to nominate a candidate to succeed Gov. Hoke Smith, who will soon resign to become United States senator.

Maryland, besides electing a governor will choose a state controller, attorney-general, judge of the court of appeals, the full membership of the House of Delegates, and half of the Senate. Arthur P. Gorman Jr., is the choice of the Democrats for Governor, while the Republicans have named Phillips Lee Goldsborough.

New Jersey will elect a Legislature. In Rhode Island, where a full state ticket is to be elected, five parties have nominated candidates. A legislature will also be chosen.

Mississippi will vote for all state officers; in Kentucky a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and railroad commissioner will be elected, and Virginia will vote for legislative and county officers.

MACKEREL SUPPLY AT SEASON'S END IS BEST IN YEARS

Mackerel are not only more plentiful this year than they have been for the past few years, but they are also remaining on the grounds unusually late. Most of the catches are being taken to Gloucester. For the past few weeks none have been brought here, but today the schooner M. Madeleine brought 2600 fresh mackerel to T wharf from a netting trip, which sold to dealers for 25 cents each.

F. F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, said today that mackerel were very changeable and where they were found in plenty one season none might be the next year. He also said that this season is unusually good and that the many small ones seen in Massachusetts bay indicate a prosperous season next year.

Reports received here today show that nine mackerel arrivals are at Gloucester with approximately 7500 fresh mackerel, while from Rockport come advices that nine more arrivals are there with about 7976 fish.

TRAVEL UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers sail Thursdays from New York, 12 noon, Pier 16, East River (ft. Fulton St.). JAMAICA-PANAMA-COLOMBIA, CONNECTING TO NEW YORK PORTS, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. 17 Battery Pl., N. Y. Long Wharf, Boston. Additional weekly sailings from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EASY, GRACEFUL HOME GOWN

Placing of shirrings makes the size adjustable

A PRETTY and attractive home gown is certain to appeal to every woman. Here is a model that is exceptionally attractive and that can be varied in so many ways that it really means several. With the big collar and without the chemisette it is both smart and attractive and so dressy that it practically becomes a tea gown. Without the collar and without the chemisette it is much simpler.

Both gowns are closed at the left of the front and lapped in the surplice style that is so much liked this season.

A very practical feature is found in the arrangement of the shirrings. Those in the back are stationary, but those in the front are regulated by means of casings and ribbons.

In the illustration cashmere is trimmed with dotted silk and with lace frills. Gowns of this kind are made from almost every material that is thin, soft and pretty, albatross and challis and the like for the simple ones, foulard, messaline, crepe de chine for those that are more dressy. The collar can be of contrasting silk or the material embroidered, or it could be made of allover lace to be charming.

For the medium size will be required 11 yards of material 27, 8½ yards 36, 6¼ yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards of silk for the collar and 4 yards of lace.

A pattern (7212), in sizes from 34 to 44 bust, can be had at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



WORLD FOLLOWS HER FASHION

Mme. Paquin has introduced many lasting ideas

FOR more than a decade Mme. Paquin has been a strong personality in leading the fashions in Paris, writes a correspondent of the New York Times. When her famous husband was with her he saw to it that she wore all the novelties which he introduced, and wore them first. She has introduced more lasting fashions than probably any other woman in Paris, for she has the good sense never to be extreme, and her artistic husband never allowed her to wear anything that was bizarre or that would cause unpleasant comment. So the fashions she has created are lasting because they were simple and dignified.

Since her husband passed on, and she has been the head of the Paris and London houses, she has continued the practice of wearing the best gowns her house creates. Mme. Claire, one of the designers of the house, creates for Mme. Paquin more ingeniously even than she does for the public, and she herself is the most observed person, outside of Madame, on the opening day when the dressmakers and buyers are admitted.

These two women launch the best gowns of the house by wearing them each day during dressmakers' week and the buyers never fail to order duplicates of each. Both women are exceptionally fine looking, with good figures, and carry their clothes in an impressive way.

You can't imagine how interesting it is to watch for the appearance of these women on the opening day and hear the comments and exclamations of approval from the long line of buyers who are occupying the chairs along the wall. There is always an overflow into the private salons, and into each one of these Mme. Paquin and Mme. Claire go, so that no one will miss seeing their gowns. They do this in the most inconspicuous

manner. Naturally, they do not parade as do the mannequins; their visit to the buyers is a social one, as it were, and no one deals in a financial way directly with either of them.

It is these episodes that make dressmakers' week so absorbing in interest, for the public is not admitted, the individual patron is not admitted, and every moment is fraught with interest.

Mme. Paquin has this season gone in for gorgeous color schemes in a way that startled the public. There was a vague feeling among those who knew the house well that she had been stimulated to imitate Paul Poiret, for no other house except his dealt with such lavish colors in such a frankly elemental way.

One sees a good deal that is daring and new at Paquin's, but little that is eccentric. For instance, this was the one house in Paris that obstinately refused to exploit the divided skirt last spring and would not execute orders for them; yet there was a mixture of Russian and Babylonian in the gowns this year that caused one to sit up and wonder if it was really the house of Paquin.

To summarize the different fashion points that Mme. Paquin brought out or continued from last season: the drapery from one hip to the opposite knee, the immense collar that covers the top of the figure, the two sides of the bodice made differently, the loose three-quarter sleeves with the crystals or rhinestones imbedded in the mesh and the extra long shoulder, the Wall of Troy trimming in velvet or satin ribbon, the short walking skirt that has a simulated division at the side by reason of trimming, the ornamental belts to wear on the outside of the coats, and the wide use of ecru crash troweling for trimming and blouses.

THAT TRIM AND SLENDER LOOK

Advice that the stout woman will read with interest

IF a woman is well corseted and stands correctly, she will find that she has little trouble either with her dressing or her dressmaking, writes Eleanor Chalmers in the Delineator. As for materials, the stout and middle-aged woman should avoid anything cheap looking or tawdry—the stout woman, because there will be so much of it and it will be so conspicuous that she can not hope to have it pass undetected as it would on a smaller woman, because her years give her the right to rich, dignified materials and colors. Brocades and laces are the special property of the middle-aged woman if she can afford them. The materials she chooses should have a certain simplicity of design, of course. In fact, the plainer the surface and pattern the better. For that reason Henriettas, silk cashmeres, prunella cloths, chiffon broadcloths, taffeta silks, and so on are excellent materials for house dresses, visiting gowns, reception dresses, etc.

For your street suit this winter I would advise one of the new, soft worsteds with a smooth finish and a self-colored or half-tone stripe. The coat should have the new semi-fitting lines rather than a straight sack-like cut. I should propose a narrow shawl collar and cuffs faced with velvet or satin. In many of the newest tailored coats the seam in the front does not run to the shoulder, but stops at the bust—an excellent cut for a full figure. For a street suit I think you will like a plain gored skirt long enough to clear the ground comfortably in walking, but not short

enough to show the feet and ankles unnecessarily.

For your coat lining I would advise satin rather than silk, for although it costs more in the first instance, it is really an economy in the end for it wears so very well. Self-colored linings are not used as much as they were a few years ago, though, of course, many women prefer them because they are practical and serviceable. White satin is used to some extent, but the smartest linings are satins in contrasting colors. If you do not use the pockets on the outside of the coat you can put a patch pocket on the lining of the right front below the waist line. Never carry anything large or clumsy in your coat pockets, for it stretches an outside pocket and makes a bulge in the coat if the pocket is inside.

With your suit you should wear whenever possible, self-colored waists of chiffon, marquisette, silk voile, satin, etc., rather than white lingerie blouses or skirt waists. A white waist cuts the figure in half and makes a stout woman look larger than necessary. A middle-aged woman is apt to grow shorter waisted as she grows older and the white waist calls attention to that fact. A self-colored waist makes a woman look trim and slender.

Dressy frocks of satin show narrow pointed trains or squares or rounded trains quite separate from the rest of the skirt.

TRIED RECIPES

"HOP-IN-JOHN"

SOAK over night one pint of washed red ("cow" or field) peas. Drain, cover with fresh cold water, and cook slowly. In an hour add a half-pound of fat bacon freed from rind and simmer until the peas begin to soften. Season to taste with salt and plenty of red pepper, then add one pint of washed rice, and continue the slow cooking until peas and rice are tender. Keep just enough liquid during the latter half of the cooking to prevent burning. Serve on a platter, the bacon in the center. This is an old-fashioned southern dish.

SUET PLUM PUDDING

One cup of suet; one cup of molasses; one cup of sour milk; one cup of flour; one egg; one teaspoon of cloves; two tablespoons of cinnamon; one teaspoon of soda; one nutmeg grated, a pinch of salt, steam three hours.

MOCO FROSTING

One-fourth pound of almonds blanched and dried and put through the food chopper; one-half cup of butter, eight tablespoons of powdered sugar, one teaspoon of vanilla. Mix butter and sugar to a paste, add nuts and vanilla, mix again and put on cake. This makes a very rich frosting.

INDIAN POUND CAKE

Three-quarters pound of sugar, eight eggs, one-half pound of butter, four tablespoons rose water, one-quarter pound of flour, one teaspoon cinnamon, nine ounces Indian meal, one grated nutmeg. Mix the flour and Indian meal together. Stir butter and sugar to a cream; beat the eggs light and add to it, then the flour and meal, add the spices and rose water, beat well. Line pan with paper well buttered and pour in the mixture, or bake it in an earthen mold in a moderate oven.

BREAD GRIDDLE CAKES

Two cups of bread crumbs, one cup of entire wheat flour, sour milk, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar, one egg well beaten, two tablespoons of melted butter. Soak the bread crumbs in cold water for an hour, then place them in a colander, and let them drain for 10 minutes. Add the flour and enough sour milk to make a good batter, and let it stand over night. When ready to use add the salt, egg and butter, and one-half teaspoon of soda for each cup of sour milk that was used. Mix thoroughly and cook on a well greased griddle. The sour milk should be thick to obtain the best results.

CREAMED SWEET POTATOES

Boil five medium sized sweet potatoes. Peel them, cut in eighths and put them in a saucepan with one heaping tablespoon of butter broken small, sprinkle with a tablespoonful of sugar. Pour over sufficient sweet cream to cover them and place on the back of the range for 15 minutes, shaking frequently.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

IRISH LACE IS EASY TO MAKE

Single and double roses effective for trimming

EVEN a comparative novice can easily learn to make the little single detached roses which are used so much both in "allover" Irish laces and as motifs in collars and jabot edges. They need not have the many layers of petals needed by the worker so choosy, but the addition of these is not at all difficult, and certainly adds to the effect.

For these little roses, either single or double, a very effective and novel use is seen in the newest mode of trimming undersleeves and guimpes or chemisettes of net or chiffon. They are made singly and set on around the lower sleeve edges and around the neck, in either single or double rows, just touching each other. The woman who is good at little original touches will find many uses for these same flowerets. Made of rather coarse Irish lace thread, the imported variety having many advantages over ordinary cotton, one of these will perch on the end of a hat pin. They take the place of buttons on white crepe waists, and for trimming all sorts of neckwear they are beyond price.

So the art of making them is well worth acquiring, says the New York Tribune. By the way, many directions for making jabots, handkerchiefs and other

SUCCESSFUL CANDY KITCHENS

Business enterprise built up by young woman

MY CANDY making began 'way back when I was a little girl hardly 8 years old," declared a woman who, today owns and manages several candy kitchens. "My father was a stonecutter and he carried his lunch to work. Being fond of sweets and home-made fudge in particular, he used to have some in his lunch bucket whenever mother could find time to make it. It was because I found that father missed his candy when mother's supply failed that I learned how to make it.

"Father's candy gained such a reputation among his fellow workmen that one of them proposed that I should make up a lot of candy and bring it to the stone yard to sell. I made \$7 within one week. Next I put it on sale in the grocery where my brother was working.

"By the time I was 18 I had built up such a good business that I determined to make candy making my profession instead of entering some business college, as had been the plan when brother and I started out to earn the money so grandmother could keep our little home together. I went to work in a systematic way and learned all I could about the methods of the candy factories. I was able to use some of their methods and adapt others to my needs, but after a good many experiments I decided that it was home-made candy the public really wanted and that they were interested in seeing the work going on in the kitchen.

"Now I have two candy kitchens in the city where we live, the original kitchen and a newer one in the business section of the city. Every customer is welcome to walk into the kitchen and watch the candy being made. Only candy made on the premises is sold in those two kitchens. All orders are filled with

candy made the day it is to be delivered unless otherwise agreed upon.

"It was because of the orders received from other cities that I was induced to open kitchens in various other places. All of these candy kitchens are managed in the same way. Customers are welcomed in the kitchen to watch the candy being made. They can at any time examine the materials and take small samples to have the purity tested if they wish. This I have found to be one of the greatest advertising schemes I could have devised. New customers coming into a kitchen for the first time and reading the notices which I have stuck up all about each kitchen are at once convinced of the purity of my candy and of course buy.

"So far as I see my success can be duplicated in almost any of the smaller cities or towns in this country. The outlay required is not very large. I began on less than \$5 worth of sugar. It is true that father had put up marble shelves for me and that I have never found anything better on which to dry my candies, but if chance hadn't given me marble I am sure I could have made just as good candy on sheets of tin or even porcelain dishes.

"So far as recipes are concerned good ones are to be found in almost any cook book. That was where mine came from. Experience teaches more than any recipe can. When I first began I used to give my recipes. Now I never do. People are welcome to come to any one of my kitchens and learn what they can, but I never advise them about going into the business. If they haven't initiative enough to work out their own salvation they are not likely to make a success of any business, so they'd much better remain in the employ of those who have grit enough to push themselves out of the established rut."—New York Sun.

WHAT CAN BEAT A PUMPKIN PIE?

Poet sings its praises at Thanksgiving time.

IT IS at Thanksgiving that "the great American pie belt," believed ordinarily to confine its fragrant periphery to New England, enlarges so as to embrace the entire country. North, South, East and West. Pie walks proudly hand in hand with King Turkey for the proper presentation of the traditional Thanksgiving feast.

The poet sings its praises—recall Whittier's panegyric of the "rich pumpkin pie." The preacher glorifies it—read Henry Ward Beecher's mouth-watering description of the "fragrant, juice-dripping apple pie"; the artist tucks it into all his pictures where the Thanksgiving

feast is spread—while the public is eager for pie, if so be the pie is the kind with light, tender, flaky crust, and its filling succulent, juicy, spicy and fragrant.

If you are fortunate enough to get a field pumpkin, the solid-meat, golden ellipse, wash, cut up without peeling, scrape out all the woolly fiber, then put over the fire on the back of the stove. Add just a little water to keep it from sticking on the bottom, cover closely and steam gently for six or eight hours.

At the end of this time the pumpkin pulp should be thoroughly cooked in its own juices. Take up, cool a little, then pull off the skin with a sharp knife. Press through a sieve and let it stand overnight in a press so as to remove the superfluous liquid which should be saved to use in making Boston brown bread.

When ready to bake, measure the pulp and to every five cupfuls allow one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, a tablespoonful of mace, two teaspoonfuls of ginger and a large cupful of sugar. Beat four eggs and stir into the pumpkin pulp, together with four cupfuls of sweet milk and a half cupful cream. Beat well and taste to see if it is sweet enough. Turn into plate lined with good pastry and bake three quarters of an hour until a golden brown and firm in the center. Serve with good American cheese. Some old-fashioned cooks like their pumpkins pie flavored with a little rose water.

In making pies of the canned pumpkin, observe the same proportions. If the pumpkin flour is used, spread on a tin and brown before adding the milk.

The English fashion of baking pumpkin, as well as mince pies in individual shells, is preferred by many who do not feel the compelling force of tradition. A new wrinkle for the woman who holds her pumpkin pie for Thanksgiving, but wishes to present it in very modern guise, is to serve it with cottage cheese balls and strained honey.

The combination of flavors is certainly a most happy one. The cheese balls are piled in a pretty dish and the honey served from a glass bowl.—Delineator.

WORTH KNOWING

If black stockings seem too thin, they may be worn over ordinary black cotton or lisle thread stockings, giving the appearance of heavy silk.

A tape loop on the apron band is a convenience and will save the apron from being torn if hung on a hook. Sew the loop on the "wrong" side of the band.

To clean neglected lacquered brass wash it gently in lukewarm water, rub with cloth dipped in equal parts of vinegar and lemon juice and then polish with dry leather.—New Orleans Picayune.

MODES IN BRIEF

Black and blue are perhaps the best colors for the practical everyday tailored suit.

Hoods will be worn on evening coats and wraps, on short cloth jackets of tailored suits and on long separate coats. They can be applied with little difficulty by the home dressmaker.—Washington Herald.

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In Tuesday's Monitor

Readers will find the Sixth Paper on

"Freedom of Conscience in America"

Interesting Phases of Thought Now Specially Discussed

By John Hunter Sedgwick

WORSTED TRIMMINGS IN STYLE

Crochet, knitted and worked on fabrics

WORSTED trimmings, whether crocheted, knitted or worked on a fabric, are in high favor for both dresses and hats, and the woman who hasn't forgotten her old-time worsted should be in her element, says the Indianapolis News.

Crocheted roses in thick double zephyr are seen on expensive imported hats, the handwork accounting for the high prices put on the style of trimmings. These flowers are really the simplest of worsted crochet work, the only difficult thing being the running of a tiny wire in each petal so that it may be curved just right and made to keep its place. These wires are run in after the flower is finished, the ends of the wire being doubled back and fastened with a stitch or two.

The fluffy worsted pompons are equally easy to make at home. They are made in the old-time way on a ring shaped foundation of pasteboard which is cut away after the over and over thicknesses of the worsted have been firmly tied and then clipped. The result is one of the fashionable pompons of the day, differing of course according to the size of the foundation and the weight of the worsted used.

Small red zephyr pompons are made to represent cherries. A white silk hat for a baby girl was trimmed with an all-round wreath of worsted crochet, each crocheted leaf being wired, the stem formed of wire wound with brown worsted and the cherries represented by small red worsted pompons. Rose crocheted wreaths are also fancy for children's hats of white silk or soft felt.

Flat hat ornaments, buckles, cabochons and the like are easily made of worsted. After cutting the pasteboard foundation the heavy double zephyr may simply be wound flat over and over or it may be threaded into a coarse worsted needle and a close, flat buttonholing used as a cover. After the foundation is fully covered with the worsted any effective ornamentation may be added.

One striking buckle on an imported hat was of closely laid white crewel with a lattice work of black silver over it. This was done with a needle in all probability, though the buckle itself was merely wound with the white crewel.

Where a new touch is desired for the edge of an old felt or velvet hat it can be secured by threading a coarse worsted needle with double zephyr and buttonholing the edge. This work may be done in several ways, the stitches being placed close together so as to form practically a fresh edge to the hat or the buttonholing may be done at quarter inch intervals, showing the original edge between the stitches.

This work may be done in worsted of the same shade as the hat or in a contrasting tone, just as the wearer prefers. It is quick, effective and easy. Use a very coarse needle, so that the hole made by it shall be sufficiently large to carry the heavy worsted through without breaking.

IN THE LAUNDRY

To make soft collars, shirt bands, etc., wear as long as the garment to which they are attached soap the soiled side, then turn the piece and rub the opposite side on the board or in the hands.—Washington Herald.

MISS SCUDDER TELLS SETTLEMENT WOMEN SOCIOLOGICAL NEEDS

Miss Vida D. Scudder, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, in an address before the College Settlements Association at Denison House Saturday afternoon brought out clearly the need of the continued existence of the social settlement, showing by illustration and argument that its day of usefulness is by no means over. Miss Scudder's remarks were in part as follows:

"Social service is no longer the volunteer work of people longing ardently to help the needy classes but with no definite idea of how best to put this longing into practice. Instead, it is the expert service of persons who are for the most part paid for their work and who know how to proceed along the most effective and practical lines. Chapters in our girls' colleges and preparatory schools, special schools of social technique, fellowships established for women who wish to pursue sociological studies, show the fundamental change in the attitude toward the college settlement. The movement has been professionalized, has to some extent made its escape from philanthropy."

"Today there are eminent persons who are saying that the days of the college settlement are over, that it has fulfilled its purpose and must now retire in favor of the schools, which are to be used henceforth as social centers. Still others maintain that something more radical than the social settlement is needed and that socialism is to achieve the reform. Despite these views which would do away with the college settlement and substitute something different, I believe that the settlements still have an important part to play and that the world cannot yet get along without the simple, compassionate, human service which they render. While we are waiting for the schools to become social centers we might as well retain the settlements. We cannot take away from the growing boys and girls the opportunities which the settlement offers them for industrial training and recreation; we cannot take away from mothers opportunities for country and seaside trips; we cannot take away from the babies opportunities for proper care and feeding. In the great social movement of the next ten years we settlement workers must continue to play an active part even if it is only a modest part."

"During the past decade the college settlement movement has made encouraging headway in the colleges as shown by the constant increase in the number of chapters, but today there is danger of the college woman's interest being given to so many other organizations also that the college settlement gets very little of her thought. I believe that among all these interests the college settlement should have right of way."

"The college settlement is of value not only to the college student, it also is of value to the settlement residents. It brings the residents into close touch with the working classes and gives a breadth of outlook which perhaps can be gained in no other way. It brings to the residents the joy of actual fellowship with the people they seek to help and gives that practical experience which is always needed as the basis of theory."

"Great as is the good that the college settlement is doing, the fact remains that detailed administration to the specific difficulties of individuals is never going to give us the right kind of a democracy. Industrial reconstruction is the pressing need of the hour. We can do comparatively little to better the working classes through education while the industrial conditions remain unchanged, and we must educate the college settlement, the community to know how far reaching the work of industrial reconstruction must be before America is really the land of the free. During the next 10 years it will be the function of the college settlement to share in the work of preparation for social changes which are bound to come."

MUSICAL COMEDY FOR CHARITY
A musical comedy for charity will be produced in St. Mary's hall, Stillman street, on the evening of Nov. 6, under the direction of Ensign Worth Bagley camp, U. S. W. V.

AMUSEMENTS

Carlisle-Harvard Football Game

Soldiers Field, Nov. 11, 1911

AT 2 P. M.

Applications for tickets will be received from Harvard men until Saturday, November 4th. Price \$1 and \$1.50. No formal blanks required; but a large, stamped, addressed envelope must accompany each order.

Public sale at Leavitt & Peirce's, Cambridge, and Wright & Ditson's, Boston, November 7th.

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BAHAMA GOVERNOR URGES A POLITICAL UNION WITH CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—Speaking before the Empire Club here, Sir William Grey-Wilson, Governor General of the Bahamas, a cousin of Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, made a strong appeal for political union between the Bahamas and the Dominion. Such a union, he considered, would vastly benefit both countries, as each possessed what the other needed. Just at present what was desired was an inquiry by business men into the probable effect of such a union upon the trade of both countries. As a matter of fact, he said, both houses of the Bahamas—the Legislative Assembly nominated by the King, and the House of Representatives elected by the people—had passed resolutions asking for the appointment of a commission by both countries to consider if such a union was desirable, and if so, how best to bring it about.

One of the matters which would have to be considered by such a commission, he continued, was the question of the suffrage as at present extended to the blacks in the Bahamas. One solution which had been proposed was to raise the qualification of the electors, which would have the effect of automatically shutting out the ignorant blacks from the polls. Some of the whites might also be shut out, but he did not think that this would be a grievance of any moment.

In some quarters the argument had been used that the whole of the West Indies should be included in such a political union or none at all, but the speaker did not entertain this view. He saw no reason why the experiment should not be tried with part of the islands, and if successful, he felt that the whole of the West Indies would come in.

Among other arguments in favor of this union between the colonies he urged, was the approaching completion of the Panama canal, which, in his opinion, would greatly stimulate trade by the water route between eastern and western Canada, such trade passing right by the door, so to speak, of the Bahama Islands.

There are three propositions which Canada and Bermuda are to officially consider. They are proposals for direct incorporation, for an administration of Bahama affairs by Canada and for merely closer trade relations.

These three proposals are the present outcome of the negotiations. Whatever becomes of the first two, it is evident that the third finds itself in favor with Canadians.

It might be considered at first glance that the island would have nothing to lose if any of these three arrangements were effected. But even the mere trade arrangement might have its drawbacks. A Canadian tariff restrictions would conflict with former commercial developments. This would be impracticable, however, as the two countries would work out the trade questions together and probably to the equal advantage of both. Second, to be "administered" by Canada instead of by Great Britain would be to probably lose rather than gain in their standing in the empire, although having little or no influence upon the practical working of their political affairs at home. But to become a province of Canada involves very decided changes.

Not only would there be acceptance of Canada's federal policies which must mean something of alteration, but there exists in the Bahamas one detail of government which is probably unique and which would be sacrificed. The "veto power" in the Bahamas rests with the directly elected representatives of the people. In Canada the veto-power (as is usual in all countries) rests with the members of the "upper house." In Canada this is called the Senate.

This is a point of difference which is likely to lead to careful consideration on the part of the southern islands. After a half century of the present senatorial management Canadians are by no means satisfied with it. Both parties have "threatened" reform. Even senators themselves have at intervals protested, and all have advocated some definite method of evolving a better presentation of the people for the Senate.

MISSIONARY WORK BY U. S. SOCIETIES SHOWS GREAT GAIN

NEW YORK—All of the missionary societies of America, except two Methodist societies, have closed their fiscal years for 1911. There are 21 of these societies, and 10 of the number have headquarters in New York. These societies represent the eight principal churches in point of numbers—Baptist North, Congregational, Disciples, Episcopal, Lutheran, Methodist North, Presbyterian North and Dutch Reformed.

Reports from treasurers of 19 of the societies, and estimates of the remaining two, show mission gifts for 1911 of \$13,358,000. Ten years ago the gifts to the same societies aggregated \$7,429,000. If the estimates of Methodist gifts are borne out, it will be found that the net result of the new missionary interest on the part of laymen since 1907 is an increase of \$111,000 a year.

AMUSEMENTS

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEWTON

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Abundant Congregational church has elected: President, Miss Ella F. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Gordon; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Draper; treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Farley; advisory committee, Mrs. F. N. Peloubet, Miss Anne C. Strong, Mrs. T. W. Dike, Miss Emily Hazen.

Delegates to the state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution named by Lucy Jackson chapter are Mrs. W. H. Lucas, Mrs. David E. Baker, Mrs. Arthur C. Walworth, Mrs. Fred A. Lowe, Mrs. John L. Damon, Mrs. Francis Newhall and Mrs. A. Stuart Pratt.

WALTHAM

Democratic papers for the municipal caucuses have been taken out as follows: For mayor, Patrick J. Duane; for aldermen, ward 1, William A. Fahel, Samuel Smith; ward 3, Harry Trainor, Thomas Quirk; ward 5, James Shaughnessy; ward 7, William A. Carney, James E. Burke.

A union service to further the national peace movement is to be held by the First Congregational, First Unitarian, Christ Episcopal, First Universalist, First Baptist and First Methodist churches on the evening of Nov. 4.

WAKEFIELD

A laymen's missionary conference will be held in the Baptist church this evening and will be attended by delegates from the local and Reading, Stoneham and North Reading Baptist churches.

The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. W. T. Stackhouse, superintendent of the laymen's missionary movement of the Northern Baptist convention.

The annual meeting of the Men's Club of the Congregational church will be held in the Episcopal parish house tonight and after a dinner, W. D. Parkinson of Waltham will give an address on work of men's clubs among boys.

WEBSTER

The concrete foundation for the business block of Herbert C. Branch and Ralph T. Larchar, has been commenced. The building is to be three stories high. It is to contain two large stores in front on the street floor and four small ones in the rear. There will be an antique arcade entrance to the small stores in the rear. Offices will be situated on the second floor and a large assemblage hall, a banquet room and several ante rooms will be on the third floor.

MIDDLEBORO

The Benevolent Society of the North Middleboro Congregational church has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Isaac E. Perkins; vice-president, Mrs. A. Herbert Ames; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Herbert A. Pratt; work committee, Mrs. Albert H. Eaton, Mrs. Edward E. Loud, Mrs. Arthur P. Condon.

EASTON

Young Matrons Club of the church of the Unity is arranging a social to be held in Ames Memorial hall. The committee consists of Mrs. Frank Carr, Mrs. Helen Graves, Mrs. Fred Hanlon, Mrs. Otis Spooner, Mrs. Henry K. Thompson, Mrs. Joseph R. Clark, Mrs. Samuel S. Early and Mrs. John Gray.

BEVERLY

A number of students have been registered for the evening school at the office of Supt. R. O. Small. The school opens tonight and sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday evenings.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F., of this place will visit Pioneer lodge at Bridgewater next Wednesday evening and will present the traveling cabinet which is being carried from one lodge to another.

MALDEN

The street and water department are to plant 100 shade trees about the city streets this week, residents having purchased the trees which the city will set out for them free of charge.

BRIDGEWATER

The Republicans will hold a rally at the town hall tomorrow evening. Among the speakers will be Congressman Robert O. Harris of East Bridgewater and Congressman A. P. Gardner.

BROOKLINE

The board of selectmen will give a hearing today upon the petition to lay out Ackers avenue. Other matters which will be heard are petitions of the Edison company to lay wires.

NORWELL

The apple crop in this town this fall is reported to be the largest for many years.

MR. UNDERWOOD MADE AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON—Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the committee on ways and means of the House and the Democratic floor leader, has become an issue among Alabama Democrats. Most of the Alabamians are in favor of sending to the next Democratic national convention a delegation instructed to vote for Underwood and uninstructed as to a second choice.

Others, led by Mr. Underwood's colleague, Representative Hobson, who favors Governor Wilson as first choice, want the Alabama delegation instructed to vote for Wilson as second choice.

READING

What Cheer colony, U. O. P. F., has elected these officers: Worthy governor, Mrs. Almira Smart; lieutenant-governor, Mrs. Maude Stock; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Phoebe Kershaw; deputy sergeant-at-arms, Charles Buttrick; collector, William H. Mears; treasurer, A. W. Danforth; chaplain, Fred Miller; outside sentinel, Edward Smart; inside sentinel, David Pigeon; trustees, A. W. Danforth, Mrs. Grace H. Damon.

The municipal light commissioners will have a special meeting tonight to open proposals for material for the construction of the poles and lines to Wilmington. The local plant will furnish electricity to that town, beginning about Jan. 1.

WHITMAN

The October meeting of the Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. B., was held at Unitarian church this afternoon. The address of the day was given by the Rev. Harvey C. Merrill. A social hour followed.

Mrs. Lucy Howland, Mrs. Betsey C. Sampson, Mrs. Lucy Gurney, Mrs. Eliza Penman, Mrs. Abbie Copeland, Mrs. Ella Churchill, Mrs. Gertrude Easterbrook, Mrs. Annie P. Atwood and Mrs. Bertha Walker have been appointed as a committee to make arrangements for the twenty-first anniversary of the David A. Russell Woman's Relief Corps.

EVERETT

The school committee has received notice from the state board of education that the state will pay half of the expense of the industrial work of the night school. The committee has also voted to allow public gatherings to be held in the school halls of the city.

The board of trade has forwarded to the mayor a resolution asking that the city government urge the passage of a bill in the next Legislature for the municipal building and ownership of underground conduits and the leasing of these conduits to public service corporations.

WINTHROP

The Court Park Improvement Society will give its first entertainment for the season Tuesday evening. The committee includes G. E. Henry, Edgar F. Power, Charles F. Moore, Wadsworth hall will be decorated with Halloween accessories and there will be music by a Somerville orchestra. Those having parts will be Mrs. R. N. Powell, Miss Pauline Tucker, Guy Maier, Lyman Nelson, John Williams, Ernest Anderson, Mrs. Bessie G. Carstensen.

BROCKTON

Mrs. Ellis Brett will be hostess for the Wednesday Reading Club this week at her home on Pleasant street.

Deborah Sampson chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is holding its meeting this afternoon at the Unitarian church in Whitman. The Rev. Harvey C. Merrill of Whitman will give a historic address and Olin Morris of the Brockton high school will read the composition which he recently wrote in competition and won the prize offered by the chapter.

REVERE

The new Abraham Lincoln school was opened today. The old Malden street school was closed last week. The new building is not quite completed but the workmen will not interfere with the work of the school.

The Revere Board of Trade will hold a meeting tomorrow evening and able speakers will discuss "Transportation to the Beach and Other Parts of the Town." A collation will be served.

WATERTOWN

The Watertown 1911 committee is circulating petitions to secure the use of the school buildings in connection with the social and educational work being done by the committee.

NEEDHAM

The registration of voters has closed with 908 male and 262 female voters enrolled, the largest on record. Fifty-six were added at the final session on Saturday. The assessed polls number 1474.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Arlington Heights Study Club has issued its yearbook. The season opens Nov. 14. Mrs. Bert S. Currier is president.

GERMANY GAINS MOROCCAN POINTS

(By the United Press)

FRANKFURT-ON-THINE-MAIN, Ger.—The Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung gives leading points of the Franco-German agreement on Morocco.

Germany, he says, is to be represented on the Moroccan commission having oversight of the government contracts. Freedom to trade, to acquire land and to fish along the coast is secured; also the acquisition and operation of mines, as well as the unrestricted export of ores to Germany. Germany will participate in the superintendence of the railways and a number of seaports will be opened.

WELLESLEY CHOIR BEGINS SINGING

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley's new undergraduate choir twice on Sunday took part in services in Houghton Memorial chapel. The members were selected after "trials" lasting several weeks.

The choir sang first at the morning service, when the Rev. Allen A. Stockdale of Boston preached to the student body, and again at vespers. It includes students from all four classes.

MELROSE

Joshua H. Long of this city, recently elected lieutenant grand commander of the Scottish rite of Free Masonry, is a member of Hugh de Payens commandery, Knights Templar, and Wyoming lodge, A. F. and A. M. of this city and is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

A new system of marking pupils in the high school has been adopted by the school board to go into effect today. For promotion to the second year class at least 10 credits are required, 24 credits for promotion to the third year, 40 credits for promotion to the fourth year and 64 credits for graduation or not less than 16 credits for any one year. For membership on any of the school athletic teams a pupil must take a course consisting of at least 12 recitation periods each week and must also have a high mark in deportment.

MEDFORD

The opening of the season at the Medford Club will take place tomorrow night when Prof. William Lyman Underwood of Technology will give a stereoscopic lecture on "Journeys with an Indian" through northern Maine and Canada.

Civil service examinations to fill vacancies in clerks, policemen, firemen and janitors in the city of Medford will be held Nov. 10 at city hall.

BRAINTREE

At a meeting of the Civic Club in the chapel Sunday evening, there was a debate upon the following question, Resolved, "That the recall of the judiciary, as provided in a constitutional amendment by the people of the state of California, should be adopted by all of the states." The affirmative was supported by C. M. Neal and the negative by J. I. Cain.

ROCKLAND

The civic committee of the Commercial Club has accepted an invitation to unite with the civic committee of the Rockland Women's Club for public improvements.

The senior class of the high school will hold a Halloween party in the assembly hall of the school this evening.

ARLINGTON

"The Sleeping Beauty" will be presented in the Arlington town hall during December by the ways and means committee of the Bradshaw Missionary Association. Mrs. William M. Hatch is chairman of this committee. About 40 children will be in the cast.

EAST LEXINGTON

The Young People's Guild of the Unitarian Follen church met in the church vestry last evening. Miss Lena May MacDonald, the leader, spoke on "Unitarianism in Southern Fields."

STOUGHTON

The Fortnightly Club will open its season Wednesday night at the vestry of the Universalist church. Miss Wilma Dearborn Carter will give readings and vocal selections.

STONEHAM

Reconsideration of a vote to close the Unitarian church has been taken and the edifice will be reopened and services continued.

CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE TENTH ANNIVERSARY TO END WITH CONCERT

A concert and entertainment at the Civic Service house this evening will close the two days' celebration of the tenth anniversary of that organization.

The Betsy Ross club, one of the clubs of the house, will present a half-hour drama, "Her Nephew-in-law Elect." Claude Webster, soprano soloist of the Emmanuel church, and his sister, Miss Persis Webster, pianist will entertain with several selections. As a conclusion to the celebration the Hancock school alumnae will present a portrait of John Hancock to the house.

With addresses by representatives of state and city education departments and others, and an informal reception and entertainment, the house, founded by Meyer Bloomfield, yesterday started the celebration of its anniversary.

Following meetings and reports in the afternoon of the various clubs of the house, 26 in number, and reception and serving of refreshments, the evening meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. Charles F. Dole, was addressed by David Snedden, former Rabbi Fleischer, Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan, first vice-president of the Women's Trade Union league; Robert A. Woods, and various workers at the house.

All the speakers praised the work by the organization and spoke of the plans for the future.

PERSIAN TROOPS ARE DEFEATED

(By the United Press)

TEHERAN, Persia.—Despatches received here say that the former Shah's Turcomans, assisted by Russian troops and the fire of Russian gunboats, have completely defeated a Persian government force near Bender-Gez.

The camp of the former Shah is now near Gushesh Tepa, the place where he first landed on his return to recapture the throne. It is further stated that he has ordered 5000 rifles and 10 rapid-firers from European firms.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The satin and velvet boots which came into vogue last winter are so beautiful upon the feet that they will be in equal favor this year for dress occasions and they are shown in all the latest designs by the Jordan Marsh Company. Ooze cloth boots are a new feature. Their appearance is that of ooze kid. They are soft and comfortable to the foot but are said to be more serviceable than the kid and to retain their shape a longer time. Gun metal calf and cloth top button shoes are, with those just mentioned, the leaders of the season. A distinguished feature of the new boot is the high slant top which gives a graceful finish and is a welcome relief from the ugly straight cut shoe which has been the thing for some time past.

The Jordan Marsh Company carries one of the largest assortments of shoes in the city, including the highest type. All are in the new, up-to-date styles, and are both comfortable and serviceable. The entire line of Hypatia shoes has been repaired at much below former figures. Party and house slippers also have been marked down.

Another of its feature sales of model suits, dresses, coats and wraps is announced by Chandler & Co., beginning this morning. The garments have been divided into three lots in which each article will be sold at a common price. The suits range from the plain tailored to the elaborate dress styles, the dresses and costumes from the tailor-made gown of velvet and the afternoon dress to elaborate evening gowns. The coats and wraps number among them tailored street coats, heavy auto and steamer coats and handsome velvet and broadcloths for dressy afternoon and evening functions.

In celebration of its thirty-eighth anniversary the Continental clothing house is holding a big anniversary sale. Each year these sales, which are held annually, have been bigger than the year before, which means that this one is larger and more important than any of the many which have preceded it. The stock of R. B. Fashion, whose clothes are popular among young men, has been bought and is offered at special prices for this occasion. It shows a number of new features. A popular overcoat for this winter has a fancy back and a convertible collar. Made in different materials it is being sold at a price considerably lower than the usual. This is true also of raglans, the Chesterfield, the motor greatcoat. Boys' suits, shoes, hosiery and furnishing goods of all kinds all show some particular feature for this anniversary sale.

The cold snap of the last few days again turned thought furward. Those who have these warm garments gladly drew them out from their resting places and put them on when they left the house. Those who were not supplied began to attend to them at once. Although what are known as small furs are most in demand at the present season, the long fur and fur-lined coats will soon be none too warm, and those who possess them are glad enough to put them on now for the football games and for motoring. The Shepard Norwell Company is showing some of black Russian pony, of Hudson and near seal and of Persian lamb. Black kersey and broadcloth coats are lined with the natural Hampshire or muskrat, and have deep fur collars. Nox-pieces and muffs are made of mink, mole skin, white Alaska, black and red Alaska, foxes and other furs popular for small pieces.

The Henry Siegel Company is giving those who will an opportunity to lay in this week a supply of fine French gloves at a third less than the usual prices. They are for men, women, boys and young girls. One style of two-clasp glove is made with Paris point embroidered back. They are in black, white and tan and black with white sewing. With every pair is a guarantee.

The correct style and quality of the fabric in the new suits and overcoats for men offered at reduced prices by L. P. Hollander & Co. will recommend them for men of discriminating taste. They are in varying styles, some especially suited to the older and graver men, and others more adapted to youth, but all of them showing the approved lines, color and weave.

With laces used so lavishly on waists, gowns and in millinery, and also in all kinds of fancy work, the featuring of laces by the Gilchrist Company this week is of special interest to femininity. They are shown in all makes, in the heavy, light and filmy effects, in varieties and kinds to suit all purposes from the window drapery to the finest lingerie. There are venise, baby and Oriental all-overs, gold and silver fancy mesh nets and dainty shadow effects. They come also in bands, edges and insertions, clays, vals and chantillys.

Handsome models from Paul Poirer, Paquin, Callot, Worth, Martial Armand, Beer and other well known foreign makers that have been brought over to this country by the Solov-Hinds Company are being offered at its semi-annual sale at about one third their original cost. Among them are evening and afternoon gowns, blouses, tailored suits, evening wraps and motor coats.

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business experience with floor coverings the John H. Pray & Sons Co. early formed connections for the collection and purchase of oriental rugs. As the years have progressed these have increased in value, giving the firm an advantage not possessed, it is claimed, by those entering the business later. Many of the connections, it is said, have not been and are not now open to those who have gone into business more recently. This is looked upon as a real business asset, as it often places in the hands of the concern choice pieces that could not otherwise be obtained. The company is now showing some handsome rugs which have fully doubled in value in the last 10 years. A collection of small rugs and carpet sizes selected by the buyer when abroad last summer have been marked at attractive prices.

The object of starting the Modern Systems Correspondence schools, of which Oscar E. Perrigo M. E., is president and educational director, is to qualify men to fill important positions in manufacturing establishments requiring expert and practical knowledge of the most modern systems for planning, handling and machining work rapidly and economically; for accurately recording these operations; and accounting for the detailed costs of the same. At present, it is said, but few men are to be found who are prepared for this class of work. Therefore the salaries are high and the opportunity excellent for good positions for recently qualified men.

Being a practical shop man for years Mr. Perrigo seems well fitted for the work he has undertaken. He rose through all the grades from that of apprentice to factory manager and was for several years a successful designer of machinery and machine tools. He is also the author of a number of books on mechanical subjects. The new system he has devised is a home study plan. The method is to first determine the kinds of work or responsibility for which the student is to be fitted. This gives the general subjects of the proposed course of instruction. Then is formulated the subject matter of the lessons, carrying the instruction along in the same lines and under the same practical conditions as are encountered in actual work. Other details of the work, also, are so arranged as to make it real school work, with individual instruction by correspondence, and giving the man already at work at his trade an opportunity to advance more rapidly than would otherwise be possible to him. The school is located at 6 Beason street, Boston.

Satin finished, sponged and spot-proof broadcloth in shades of tan, brown, navy blue and black are heaped on the counters of McCreery's New York stores at bargain prices. They are of excellent value. A still better quality of black broadcloth having a brilliant satin finish is particularly desirable for tailored suits. Black dress velvet, which is so popular and also difficult to get, is being offered at a bargain.

A corset that cannot break, a fabric that does not tear and a boning that does not rust are only a few of the advantages that are claimed for the Warner corsets. They are flexibly boned so as to yield to the movements of the body and avoid all appearance of rigidity which so often mars the beauty of a good figure. They are made in all the newest designs, low bustled, long skirted, fitting the body snugly and showing off its beautiful lines. Although they come in various grades every pair is guaranteed. They are sold by most first-class dealers.

REFORMATION MEETING HELD

Sunday school children to the number of 500 sang at a special reformation service of evangelical churches of Boston, at Tremont Temple Sunday afternoon, and the temple was crowded.

After an

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MISS WANDA KORTEN, Gowns and Suits, Corsets and Lingerie. Suite 900-910 Kessler bldg., Chicago.

GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS

C. H. PHAIR, Gowns, Hats and Tailored Clothes, 1307 to 1327 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Phone Central 278.

DEFIELD SHOPS—Ladies' tailoring; gowns, hats, 1405 East, next third st., telephone, Hyde Park 6163.

MORTON & MORTON, Hats, Gowns and Tailored Suits, 111 So. Oak Park ave., Oak Park, Ill. Phone O. F. 382.

TAILORED SUITS AT MODERATE PRICES. Every garment guaranteed to be correct in all its expression. Trial order will convince you of the reliability of our suits. H. ZEISS, Ladies' Tailor, Suite 1012, Heyworth bldg., 29 E. Madison st., Chicago. Phone Randolph 1174.

HAIRDRESSING

MISS NEWLIN, MRS. REMICK, Manicuring, Hair Goods, Toilet Articles, Hair Dressing.

610 Stewart Bldg., State & Washington sts.

BEAUTY STUDIO—1463 E. 53rd st., Tel. Midway 1287. L. & H. HANSCHKE. Also manicuring, facial cleaning, etc.

HAT SHOP (Ladies)

FRANCES VEACH, 1333 East 47th street, Individuality in Design and Style.

HAND-MADE JEWELRY

JAMES H. WINN, 1041 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, designs and makes unique jewelry appropriate for individuals. Har. 6718.

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor, cleaning, repairing and pressing, 1408 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago.

LAUNDRIES

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon ave.; tel. Edge 420.

MILLINERY

KORTEN—HATS, 900-10 KESSER BLDG., Madison and Wab. aves. Formerly with Angelo Miller, Paris.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

SILVERWARE

THE SHOP OF ROBERT JARVIS, 1340 East 47th street, Chicago. Fine hand wrought silverware and jewelry. Portfolio M of silver sent upon request. Correspondence solicited for special work.

TAILORS

Keller's Ladies' Tailoring College, MARIE BAILEY, principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 3977 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st.

VACUUM CLEANING

VACUUM CLEANING, BEATING AND RENOVATING—Rugs, carpets, mattresses, upholstery; contracts made for weekly and monthly cleaning for entire flat, including wiping up floors and cleaning bathrooms. Prompt service, good workmanship. Estimates given. J. G. MORGAN, 3338 Perry st., Chicago. Phone Graceland 2637.

WOMEN'S TOGGERY SHOP

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS AND BLOUSES. Ready made and to order. ELIZABETH STORK, Keenan bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cambridge, Mass.

OAK CLIFF LIBRARY PLANS OF MEDIEVAL STYLE ARE ACCEPTED

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans which have just been accepted for a new branch library at Oak Cliff provide for a substantial building of fireproof construction throughout. Reinforced concrete is to be used in the foundation, floors and roof. The walls are to be of 13 to 18 inches thick, backed with common brick and faced with white Bedford limestone or its equal.

The floors in the reading room are to be finished with art tile, while those in the book room and auditorium are to be finished in oak. All doors and windows are to be finished in old English style. The front door is to be battened in medieval fashion and is to be studded with bronze nails and have bronze strap hinges.

The interior walls are to be acme cement plastering, laid on wire laths with a sand finish and tinted. The wainscot in the reading room is to be of Georgia marble, 3½ feet high, and all other wainscoting is to be of cement. There will be an iron stairway with marble risers and treads. This is to be furnished with wrought-iron balusters and oak hand rail.

The basement floor is to be of concrete cement finish. All interior walls are to be of hollow tiles, six inches thick. The roof is to be of water-proofed concrete. The house is to be electric wired, the wire contained in conduits, and is to be steam heated.

S. M. McCurry, the architect, says: "This building is designed along the medieval lines of architecture and combines the solidity and charm of the feudal castles with the grace and strength of modern fireproof construction and design. It offers an innovation in this city, where so many buildings of this character follow the Greek and Roman design which, though beautiful in their outlines, were never intended for any and every purpose, but were designed primarily for temples.

"Instead of putting money into complicated and expensive cornices, columns and capitals, we put our money directly into the building itself, and in this case, where the money at hand is of such limited amount, and where so much is to be done with this money, it would seem to me that a building which combines the economy of construction with beauty of outline would be the one most desirable for the purpose at hand. It will be noted that this building gives maximum amount of room for the space which it occupies, also that the reading room offers light on every hand and no portion of the building is either dark or dim.

"The second story can be used for an auditorium for public speaking, etc., although it should be used, eventually, for an art gallery. Used as an auditorium, it should be noted that facing the audience from the speaker's stand the auditorium spreads out like a fan in front of the speaker and avoids all unnecessary room in the corners nearest the speaker, which are usually so unsatisfactory from a listener's standpoint."

NEWS BRIEFS

THE DALLIES GETS FLOUR PLANT
PORTLAND, Ore.—At The Dallis here is being constructed what is declared by engineers to be one of the world's most modern and complete flouring mill plants. The main building and grain storage tanks will be reinforced concrete and will be entirely fireproof. The buildings and equipment will require a total outlay of \$290,000. The daily capacity of the plant will be 2500 barrels.

AUTO BUS LINE PLANNED
CHICAGO—With plans calling for the installation of an automobile bus line, the Chicago Motor Transfer Company has been organized with a capitalization of \$100,000, which will be increased within two years to \$3,000,000, according to present indications.

ONLY BUSHEL MEASURE LEGAL
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Under a recent ruling by the state railroad and warehouse commission no public warehouse can legally purchase barley at its elevator by 50-pound weight instead of by the bushel. The commission holds that 48 pounds of barley constitute a bushel.

GOVERNOR NOEL CANNOT ATTEND
JACKSON, Miss.—Governor Noel announced recently that it would be impossible for him to attend the conference of governors called to meet in New Orleans to discuss the cotton situation for Oct. 30. He has called a special session of the Mississippi Legislature to meet here on Nov. 1.

COLLEGE HEADS TO MEET
ATLANTA, Ga.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Association of College and Preparatory Schools of the South will be held at the University of Alabama, in Tuscaloosa, Nov. 2 and 3. Chancellors, deans, professors and principals from 15 southern states, representing nearly 100 institutions, will attend the convention, to discuss various points of vital interest to schools.

BANKERS GO TO NEW ORLEANS
NEW ORLEANS—The official program of entertainment for the annual convention of the American Bankers Association to be held in this city, beginning Nov. 20, provides a continuous round of pleasure for the financiers and their wives.

SETTLERS ON OZARK RESERVE GIVEN FREE TIMBER AND GRAZING

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Many improvements are reported by Superintendent of the Ozark national forest in a report to the Little Rock Board of Trade.

"The change in the Ozark reserve has been remarkable of recent years," says Mr. Kiefer. "The sentiment that the reserves are to deprive the settlers of their privileges is rapidly changing as the work of the rangers and the purpose of the reserve is becoming better known. On the Ozark reserve within the past seven or eight years of trial have been built 44 miles of telephone. The settlers have the advantage of better roads, and are allowed the use of the telephone. Also, lines are built in co-operation with the settlers, the reserve furnishing the supplies and the settlers the work."

"We give free timber for the erection of churches and schools in the reserve, and to any settler unable to purchase timber. We are explaining that forest fires do not improve the range, and when this is generally understood the fires will cease. Every farmer on the reserve is allowed to graze 25 head of cattle on the government range and the belief has gotten abroad that a thorough fire was necessary every year to clear off the range for new grass."

Mr. Kiefer said that it is probable that a system of seven steel watch towers would be erected in the reserve within the year for better protection from the fires. Each tower will be equipped with telephone and range finders, whereby the exact location of the fire may be determined at once and the ranger in whose district it is notified without delay. The settlers will be employed as fire fighters, the pay to depend upon the length of time actually served in fighting the flames.

SELECTMEN DO NOT AGREE ABOUT TOWN MEETING

WATERTOWN, Mass.—A special town meeting has been called for this evening by only two members of the board of selectmen for the first time in the history of the town.

P. Sarsfield Cumfitt, who name is not affixed to the warrant, refused to sign on the ground, it is understood, that there is no urgent need of a town meeting now, and because the names of individual members of the board by whose vote certain articles were placed in the warrant were not inserted in the articles instead of the word "selectmen."

Articles in the warrant provide for additional appropriations for completing repairs on the town hall, payment of pensions and construction of sidewalks. Article 3 reads, "To see if the town will vote to transfer the balance in the engineering department to the highway department." The proposed widening of School and Bridge streets is provided for in articles.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

TODAY'S ARMY ORDERS
The following officers of the corps of engineers will report at Army building, New York, when required by the board for examination for promotion: Capt. E. M. Markham, T. H. Jackson, first Lieut. R. D. Black, D. C. Jones, E. Graves, second Lieut. H. C. Godfrey, F. C. Harrison, C. C. Gee, J. M. Wright, J. R. Marks, E. North, A. H. Archer, Jr., E. H. Lee, F. S. Benson, Capt. J. F. Preston, paymaster, from San Antonio, Tex., to proper station; Capt. W. H. Point, commissary, to Hutchinson, Kan., on official business; first Lieut. J. H. Earle, T. M. Robins and T. H. Dillon will report by letter to examining board, Army building, New York, for examination for promotion; Capt. H. L. Laubach, gen. staff, from this city, to Chicago.

First Lieut. D. P. Wood, 16th infantry, designated as special disbursing agent of the pay department at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, relieving First Lieut. A. E. Brown, 24th infantry.

Capt. J. N. Kilian, commissary, from Omaha, and sail from San Francisco Jan. 5, for the Philippines.

Capt. E. Anderson, commissary, sail from Manila for San Francisco on first available transport on being relieved.

Navy Orders
Capt. H. P. Norton, detached duty inspector of engineering, navy department, Washington, D. C., to special duty bureau of steam engineering, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Midshipman F. H. Weaver, to duty to the Cincinnati.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. Giltner, commissioned a passed assistant surgeon in the navy from Sept. 10, 1911.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

ADVERTISING

Talk 258.

Pending arranging a contract to continue in the Monitor my daily Talks such as appeared in The Evening Mail and The Globe (both of New York) for several years, I offer my services to business men who read the Monitor. (My last Talk was No. 257.)

My profession is business-building. Some call me an Efficiency Engineer. So far as I know, the kind of service my clients receive can not be had elsewhere. It isn't necessary to here publish what I do for them or how I do it. That may be left for oral discussion, when those genuinely interested call here.

Advertising looms large in my work of restoring sluggish business to activity, or developing new business.

I prepare all "copy" myself—I do not farm it out, or entrust it to tyros. It is vitalized by years of successes achieved for others—and myself—in commercial spheres.

The KNOW HOW which permeates it was acquired outside of advertising offices. No experimenting at clients' expense is done here.

Books, catalogs and booklets prepared here produced what happy clients called "remarkable results." You may inspect them here. Very likely they will appeal to you.

Do you need my cooperation? If your appropriation failed to produce paying results, you surely do.

Are you about to order an important booklet or catalog? Before committing yourself, it might be well to learn about my new kind of service.

It may foretell much more profit than you—in the absence of personal knowledge—might suppose.

I assume personal responsibility for everything. You will not be troubled with details. Work guaranteed to be ready when promised. It will be error-proof.

I believe the Monitor will prevent loss of time through keeping away irresponsibles. Its readers are not doing business on a shoestring, and expect to pay for services.

A man read my Talks and called. I found that he wanted me to push his "Invention"—a liquid guaranteed to raise a luxuriant crop of hair in six weeks on a bald head, smooth as a billiard ball. I do not accept such business.

Desirable out-of-city accounts invited. Distance is no barrier. Concerns which need better and wider distribution for their products, foreign trade, new ideas, etc., will find me thoroughly equipped and ready to serve them.

Edward J. Hinkle

200 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK.
Tel. 279 Gramercy.

ROOFING
Established 1884 Tel. Graceland 3698

Geo. A. Kyle
Shingle Roofing
Layer of Prepared Roofings
730 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

INSURANCE
SAMUEL GRAHAM Tel. Central 9037
Drexel 7027
Insurance in All Its Branches
REAL ESTATE LOANS
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST. CHICAGO.

Norfolk for New York; Cyclops, from Newport News for New York; Abarenda, from Taku for Manila; Dale, from Shanghai for Nanking.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON—Naval orders issued Saturday give W. L. Capps, naval constructor, formerly chief of the bureau of construction and repair, permission to go abroad for four months from Dec. 5 next and to extend his trip five months, if desired. He is understood to be planning a trip to Europe.

NORFOLK, Va.—Announcement was made at the navy yard Sunday that the caisson target, which has been repaired, will be towed to Chesapeake bay early today for another test of the Davis torpedo. The experiments will be conducted as privately as possible and the ground carefully guarded against accident.

It is expected the torpedoes will be fired late this afternoon or early tomorrow morning. Officers familiar with the torpedo are confident every assertion of the inventor will be proved.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.
(The Gateway to the Everglades.)

If you want a home in the Sunny South, a farm or orange, grape fruit or avocado pear grove, write us. We have farming land from \$25 per acre up and groves from \$250 up. Correspondence solicited.

REAL ESTATE

Do You Want to Own a Cosy, Modern Eight-Room House in Reading, Mass.?

Good neighborhood, handy to steam and electric railroad, schools, stores and churches, can be bought for what it now costs you for rent. An ideal house, 8000 ft. of land. Property is all that could be desired. Will sell for \$2450; \$200 cash; balance \$25 per month.

J. B. LEWIS
101 Tremont Street
BOSTON

The best location for a home. High, dry and desirable. Just off the car line—two minutes' ride to Park St. Station. Stratted to good homes. Call or address SAMUEL J. WILDE, 72 Perkins St., Jamaica Plain Tel. Jam. 2377-W.

JAMAICA FOND ESTATE

FOR SALE—On Palisades at Palisade, N. J., overlooking beautiful skyline of N. Y. 1 block from Palisade Boulevard, modern home, 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms; solarium, steam heat, Ruddy hot water heater. Only 45 minutes from City Hall, including crossing historic Hudson; most desirable home, summer and winter. Bargain is offered if closed quickly. MRS. L. S. WHEELER, Palisade, N. J.

Our Fall Catalogue

Just issued, contains illustrations and descriptions of over 500 farms and country homes, free. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Dept. M, 51 North Market street, Boston, Mass.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent. ERASTUS H. SMITH.

REAL ESTATE RENTED AND SOLD
JOSEPH CLARK, BROKER, 100 HARVARD ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

WOLLASTON REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
and to let. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 78 Beale st., near depot.

CANADIAN FARMS
WESTERN CANADA INVESTMENTS
J. O. E. Limited invite correspondence relative to Canadian Investments; farm lands and small blocks; timber and coal lands; townsites and city properties; references. Traders bank, J. O. E. Limited, 1400-1402-1404-1406, Calgary, Alta.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
LELAND FARM AGENCY, weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
\$150,000 6% first mortgage, due April 1st, 1914, will discount 6%, security 20 acres 2 miles from business center Spokane.

BAIRDWIN & PEILE,
326½ RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

FURNISHED HOUSES
TO LET in Dorchester—Furnished house for the winter; reasonable terms; references required. Address M 29, Monitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Opposite Technology New Site
Bexley Hall
MASS. AVENUE NEAR HARVARD
BRIDGE, CAMBRIDGE

This modern apartment house of 2, 3, 4 and 5-room suites is now ready for occupancy. Vacuum cleaner, steam, electric lights, continuous hot water, steam laundry, separate maid's rooms and janitor service.

THESE SUITES MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED

F. W. Norris & Co., Agents, 640 Mass. Ave., Tel. Cambridge 4294.

BROOKLINE
APARTMENTS with all conveniences, 3 to 8 rooms, \$25 to \$50 per week. Also 12-15 room houses, \$100 to \$150 per week. 1, 2 and 3 rooms with buffet and bath.

Let me call on application.
Boston Apartment Trust
770 TREMONT BLDG., Tel. 3468-W Hay.

Modern Light Housekeeping Apartments
429 BROOKLINE AVENUE, BOSTON.
1, 2 and 3 rooms, with bath and bath; steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Rents \$20 to \$32. 429 Brookline avenue.

FRED L. CROCKER
720 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. Hay. 3465-W.
Or Janitor on premises.

DORCHESTER
TO LET—7 MOORE ST., near Columbia road and Washington st., middle suite, 6 rooms and bath, open plumbing. All conditions, steam heat, janitor service; 1, 2, 802 M. Roubert, Rent \$35.00.

118 HEMWAY ST., suite 1—5 small rooms, fur. or unfur., with bath and maid's room. Apply at suite or DEAN & CUSHMAN, 18 Tremont st., Tel. H. 1603.

BROOKLINE, 135 Westbourne Terr.—New 2-apartment house, 4-5 sunny rooms; steam heated; large piazzas back and front. All modern improvements.

SOMERVILLE, 324 Highland ave.—Seven rooms, upper suite, sunny, perfect condition; separate. Apply lower floor. Price \$28.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED
—CHICAGO
SUBURBAN FAMILY of four, no small children, wish furnished, well heated apartment on north side during winter months, beginning about Dec. 1. Want good quarters and will be responsible for them. W. L. LERCH, 1300 American Trust Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

PIONEER REALTY COMPANY
M. A. MARSHALL, Mgr.
FT. LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA.
(The Gateway to the Everglades.)

If you want a home in the Sunny South, a farm or orange, grape fruit or avocado pear grove, write us. We have farming land from \$25 per acre up and groves from \$250 up. Correspondence solicited.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to show a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people in all modern conveniences.
J. G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES

\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES
On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards. S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Vulcanizing and retreading. All work guaranteed.
GEO. COLLINS, 2814 Columbia Ave.

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218 La Salle st., Chicago.

FREDERICK A. BANGS,
LAWYER,
822 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WILLIAM C. MAYNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

H. MARION PERKINS
DENTIST
120 Boylston street, Room 320.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
101 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT,
1000 Masonic Temple,
Phone Central 5891. CHICAGO.

DR. WILL J. BROWNLEE,
Tel. Oakland 2667.
The Kenwood Hotel.

CAKE A. SCHULZ, D. D. S.,
Suite 200, Olivia Bldg., opp. Central High School, Lindell 5139, Delmar 3190, St. Louis.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

LIVERY SERVICE

Brookline Residents
I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced livery drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.

Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

ROOMS

BEACON ST., 780—Phillips—Sunny front room, private family, housekeeping, with or without breakfast; central, hot water; tel.; seen by appointment.

BEACON ST., 355—Rooms single or en suite; private bath; breakfast and dinners if desired. Phone R. R. 3225-M.

CAMBRIDGE, 12 Concord ave.—In private family, two large sunny rooms on second floor, with board, furnace heat, open fire; pleasant neighborhood, near colleges; references required. Address M. E. C. or Tel. 4012-W.

DORCHESTER—Six rooms, sunny, slightly corner; hot water heater; all conveniences, due street and neighborhood. 115 Magnolia st.

GAINSBORO ST., 57, cor. St. Stephen—Very desirable rooms, newly furnished, and with kitchenette. Tel. R. R. 4058-X.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking Public Garden, lovely fur. rooms; hot and cold water; tel.; open fireplaces; ref.

NEWBURY ST.—Furnished room, to lady; quiet and refined; permanent party. Address M 20, Monitor.

ROXBURY, 35 WHITING ST.—Two desirable neatly furnished rooms; good closets; fine location. Tel. Rox. 1065-W, or call evenings; Ref. afterwards on Sunday.

BOARD AND ROOMS

EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE
Private Family Boarding House
FINE ROOMS, EXCELLENT TABLE,
78 CYPRESS and 2 WELLINGTON STS.
Near steam and electric. Tel. 1192-M.

A WOMAN with very pleasant home in the Fellows (only 10 minutes ride from Sullivan sq.) can accommodate four business men, with board and bath, for cooking, all home comforts. Address K 20, Monitor.

BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW YORK
NATIONAL RENTAL SYSTEM
Tel. 74 Madison sq., 24 W. 34th st., New York. Will furnish you information regarding desirable furnished rooms, boarding houses. Absolutely no fee accepted. Phone, call or write.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371, cor. 97th st.—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. E. DICK.

ROOMS WANTED—NEW YORK
WOMAN desires cheap room: New York city; or would give house services for rent. 4048 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO
THE FAIRBANK HOUSE
1804 MICHIGAN AVE.—Rooms, large and small; comfortable and homelike, with excellent table service.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
TO RENT—Well furnished double and single rooms; also housekeeping suite. Wilson express, 1311 Leland ave. 2nd.

HELP WANTED
EXCELLENT SWEDISH HELP always on hand at MISS ANNA OSTERBERG EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 3 Fayette st., Boston; Tel. 4204-B.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID in family of 4 adults; Swede preferred; good wages to willing and competent applicant. Telephone Newton West, 38-W.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE
GROCERS, MARKETS, RESTAURANTS
All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand. Whittman Co., Sullivan sq.

SECOND-HAND DESKS
WE ARE OFFERING
A lot of second-hand roll-top desks, very low prices; call and examine. M-B-M. CO., 40 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILES

The United Auto Sales Co.

Offer For Sale

'06 Columbia Touring Car \$200.00
'11 Hudson Touring Car \$800.00
'10 Rainier Touring Car \$500.00
'10 Empire Roadster \$800.00
'09 Peerless Roadster \$1000.00

All the above cars are in perfect order, and we will give a written guarantee with any car bought of us. We represent our goods just as they are. We want your trade, and your confidence also. Take any East Cambridge car. They pass our inspection.

Automobiles purchased of us will be delivered free of charge. We will also teach you to operate any car purchased of us.

617 Cambridge Street, EAST CAMBRIDGE, - MASS.

DO YOU WANT TO BUY A CAR

If you want to sell, consult us before going elsewhere, as we are in a position to sell your car quickly.

We have a large list of customers waiting. If you want to buy, it is also to your advantage to consult us.

We have storage space for 200 cars. Parties wishing to put their cars in winter storage, we will send them free of charge.

Drop us a postal if you have a car to sell, or drive it over or we will send a representative to look at it.

UNITED AUTO SALES CO.

617 Cambridge Street, East Cambridge
All East Cambridge cars pass the door

READING STANDS

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand

There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.

Stands on sale in Chicago at Arts and Crafts Bookshop, 705 Venetian Building. Adjustable Reading Stand Co. (Not Incorporated.) 1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HISTORY OF THE TURKS FROM THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY TO THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

Early in the thirteenth century in that strange, exclusive period of European history, when each nation was almost mythological to its neighbor, far away on the eastern confines of the continent a mighty struggle was going on, the inevitable struggle of those days, a struggle between civilization and barbarism; for the Mongols from the steppes of China, the bleak wastes of Siberia and the highlands of Tibet swept down in almost innumerable swarms over the west country of the Seljuks, and as, contending every inch, these latter gave way before them, colony after colony folded up their tents, while there was yet time to do so in peace, and came west, seeking safety in distance from their wild and warlike enemies. Among these was the clan of Ertrugrul. And it came about that as they journeyed they came across a battle. A glance showed their leader, Ertrugrul, what was in progress—one of the most momentous battles in history, for the Sultan of Iconium, to whose rescue Ertrugrul had come, granted him right to pasture his flock in his dominion and gave him the city of Sagut as his headquarters, and Sagut was the birthplace of the Ottoman empire. Here in 1258 was born Osman, son of Ertrugrul, who was destined to give his name to one of the greatest empires the world has ever seen, and one which, despite the many losses of the nineteenth century, still embraces within its borders a large part of the earth's surface. Ertrugrul's plan was peace and consolidation—he strengthened his city, trained his followers, executed justice and inspired confidence, and while the rest of the kingdom was splitting up into various antagonistic factions and petty states he husbanded his strength, so that when Osman followed his father in 1301 he was the strongest man in that corner of Asia Minor. The other section quickly came under his sway, either voluntarily or by conquest, and then Osman sought victories further afield. He looked toward the Greek cities of the Hellespont, and even to Constantinople itself. One after another they fell before him, until finally he took Brusa, the capital of Bithynia, and made it the first city in his kingdom.

Era of War and Conquest

In these two reigns, of Ertrugrul and his son Osman, we have outlined in bold strokes the policy and history of the Ottoman state-kingdom—and empire for the next 300 years—war and conquest followed by peace and consolidation, and then more war and more conquest—first against the degenerate Greeks of the eastern empire and ultimately against the combined forces of practically the whole of Christian Europe. Orkhan (1259-55) for the first few years of his reign prosecuted zealously the policy of aggression adopted by his father Osman—took Nicaea in 1330, and a few years later conquered the province Mysia and added it to his kingdom, and then for 20 years there was peace.

A glance at the map will make clear what had been accomplished up to this time. "In two generations the little clan of Nomads had possessed themselves of the whole northwest corner of Asia Minor and obtained the command of the eastern shores of the Bosphorus and Propontis." Brusa had fallen long ago and now Nicaea, one of the most famous cities in Christendom, had capitulated to these apparently invincible people, and the wealthy pleasure-loving Greeks of Constantinople, whose government was the last word in every corrupt and emasculated, looked with anxiety across the blue waters of Bosphorus towards the white shores of Asia Minor from whence came always the same story of a conquest ever coming nearer. The last thing that the Greeks would do was to resort to arms—rather than that they would adopt almost any device, suffer almost any indignity and agree to almost any terms. One of the commonest methods of securing peace was for the Emperor to grant the Ottoman Sultan the right to devastate a Christian province of the empire and carry off the inhabitants as slaves, provided the province was sufficiently far from Constantinople. The people groaned under a great load of taxation enforced

OTTOMAN EMPIRE AS IT WAS IN 1453 A. D.



(Drawn specially for the Monitor)

The Turkish domains after the fall of Constantinople and the important cities of that period

in order that an ever increasing tribute demanded by the Sultan might be paid—their children were carried off—brought up as Muhammadans—trained as soldiers of the Ottoman and in a few years led out against their own people.

Turks Reach Europe

Such a condition of things could but have one end, and it says much for the ingenuity of the Greeks that it was so long delayed. In 1358 the Turks occupied Gallipoli, and thus gained their first foothold in Europe, and a few years later Adrianople and Philippopolis fell before the army of the Sultan, to be followed quickly by Nissa, the birthplace of Constantinople, and the subjugation of Serbia and Bulgaria. Constantinople was now isolated—east, west, north and south, the whole country was in the hands of the Turks. And now at last Christian Europe began to take things seriously, for what was at first only a distant murmur, listened to one minute and forgotten the next, had grown into a roar, and every courier from the east as he raced through the cities of the great plane of Europe brought only tidings of burning cities and ruined churches, and thousands of Christians, men, women and children, carried off into hopeless slavery.

Lazarus the Serbian first took arms, and, trying to stem the tide, led a great army of Christians against the Turks, but was severely defeated in the battle of Rosovo (1389), and five years later a vast army of Christians of all Europe, even from the far western shores of Ireland and the mountain valleys of Norway and Sweden, who had vowed a great crusade against the Turks, was defeated and literally annihilated at the battle of Nicopolis (1394). The power of the Ottoman seemed irresistible, the capture of Constantinople only a matter of days, and Christendom held its breath and awaited the final onslaught, and then a strange thing happened. Out of that land of mystery and fable whence two centuries before had swept the Mongol horde driving the Seljuks before them like chaff before the wind, and then with a derisive laugh and a mocking shake of their long swords riding back again into their wilderness, thence again through the shroud of the East came at this time another horde—the Tartars. With incredible swiftness they overran the whole of Asia Minor; defeated the Sultan, the Ottoman empire seemed suddenly to come to an end. But as with the Mongols so with the Tartars—dismissing the wealth and luxury of the west, they rode back again, leaving behind them ruin and devastation, so that over the vast empire there brooded only the silence of a great waste. But the world was to witness another extraordinary revival, and under the guidance of Muhammad I., "The Restorer" (1402-13), Turkey quickly regained her former power and prestige. Muhammad waged no wars; he was before all else a great statesman, and with what has been well described as "omniscient foresight" he transferred the capital of his dominion from Asia Minor to Europe, from Brusa to Adrianople, and for 10 years pursued a policy of peace and consolidation; and then, under

Murad II. (1421-51), came another outbreak.

A mighty champion of the Christian cause in Europe had arisen in the person of Hunyadi, the "White Knight" of Wallachia. He defeated the Ottoman at Hermanstadt, (1442) and again at Vasag and Nissa (1443) until at last Murad was glad to conclude a 10 years' peace and "wary of war" he abdicated in favor of his son Muhammad. As soon, however, as the allies saw the old warrior with his armor off and his sword laid aside, in shameless violation of their oath they raided the Ottoman dominions, but with a roar Murad was upon them. In an incredibly short space of time he had all the reins of government in his hands; again, 40,000 veterans rallied round him, and crossing the Bosphorus in ferries and on rafts, and carrying the violated treaty on a lance as his standard, he fell upon the united forces of the enemy and defeated them in the great battle of Vanna (Nov. 10, 1444), at which fell the King of Poland and the Cardinal Julian, who was leading the Frankish Crusaders. And now they were in sight of the end to which every Ottoman looked. Their great father Osman, looking across the Bosphorus from the high places of his capital Brusa, had dreamed of the day when his children should reign at Constantinople, and now the dream was to be realized, for in 1452 Muhammad II., "The Conqueror," led an army against Constantinople and on May 19, 1453, the city was taken, and with it the last remnant of the once great Byzantine empire was extinguished. The effect of the fall of Constantinople upon the history of Europe and indeed of the world can scarcely be exaggerated—at the time it seemed a small thing, the inevitable climax to a steadily pursued policy, and indeed the physical results of the incident were nothing, but the dynamic power of the mental effect which resulted from it was stupendous; for with all her unpeppable corruption Constantinople was still easily the most learned city in the world at that time, and when she fell her great scholars took up their books and fled west, scattering themselves in every city, and so commenced that wonderful movement toward higher things to which the world owes so much, and which scholars speak of as the revival of learning.

By the fall of Constantinople the Sultan became the undisputed ruler of the whole of the Balkan peninsula, and the Ottoman empire had almost reached the limit of its permanent European extension. But eastward and southward vast territories still awaited the conquest of Selim II. and Suleyman, the Magnificent.

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SELECT LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

COLORADO SPRINGS—Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, was recently selected as the 1912 meeting place of the international dry farming congress. Salt Lake City withdrew when the Canadians pledged their support for that city in 1913.

APPOINT NEW COMMISSIONER

LOS ANGELES—Prof. A. J. Cook, head of the department of biology at Pomona College, has been appointed by Governor Johnson as state horticultural commissioner, to succeed J. W. Jeffreys.

MINE EXPERTS MEET AT PITTSBURGH TO STUDY PROTECTION

PITTSBURGH—Thousands of expert mining engineers, representatives of mine and mining interests, and spectators attended the opening of the national mine protection and first aid exhibition here today. The assembly is said to be the first of its kind ever held in the world and there is wide interest direct.

The exhibition consists of experiments as to the cause of explosions in mines, the force and effects of explosions caused by fine coal dust, gases, blown out shot and other things, the means used by rescuers in going to the aid of miners following explosions in mines. Instruments automatically registering the temperature, and velocity of the air currents will be used and from these, mining experts will obtain important data which will cause them to take steps for the further protection of persons and property. President Taft, who is expected to reach here tomorrow, will be given a chance to witness one explosion at Forbes field when, after the executive has been removed a long distance an attempt to wreck an armory plane tube 133 feet long and 8 feet in diameter, will be made.

The scene of this morning's exhibition was at the arsenal grounds where the United States bureau of mines has a laboratory. This afternoon, it will be shifted to Bructon, Pa., a short distance outside the city where a test is scheduled to be made in an old coal mine, especially fitted up for the occasion, to show the effects of an explosion of coal dust.

In the mine, fine coal dust will be placed on slabs in the galleries, main passage and air spaces and then a pound of black powder exploded. This is expected to show the force of a "flare back" caused by black powder. A week ago during a test, to determine the force of an explosion of dust, windows in houses for many blocks around were broken and a freight car standing near the mouth of the mine was blown 300 feet down the track.

At the arsenal grounds, tests of fuel safety lamps, explosions of coal dust and gases were made this morning. Lectures upon these subjects were also given by prominent men.

OREGON PLAN UPHELD IN BRIEF PREPARED BY G. FRED WILLIAMS

WASHINGTON—In the name of the states of California, Arkansas, Colorado, South Dakota, and Nebraska George Fred Williams of Boston has sent to Washington a brief calling upon the supreme court of the United States to hold constitutional the initiative and referendum method of legislation adopted by Oregon. Next week he expects to ask the court for permission to file it on behalf of these states when the Oregon case, involving the constitutionality of the method comes up for oral argument before the court.

Mr. Williams declares that the method does not interfere with the "Republican form of government," which the federal constitution guarantees to every state. He argues that Oregon has a Republican form of government, whether the people legislate by direct or indirect methods. If it has not, he says, only the state and not the citizens can complain.

Imperfect political conditions in this country have led to a demand for the initiative and referendum method of legislation, Mr. Williams informs the court, and he speaks of the demand for it as a part of the reaction against the control of privilege.

He says that political organizations have not been responsive to popular will; selection of "good men" to office has failed; party platforms are not regarded as pledges; the people are unable to trust their servants. Growing more positive, he adds that all fear as to the century has ceased after more than a century's trial, but "for the first time the judiciary has become a subject of apprehension in the last few years," and the legislative department has proved the weakest department of state.

PLAN TO HARNESS MIAMI WATERS

CINCINNATI—Articles of incorporation which were issued some time ago by the state to the Great Miami River Electric Company, have been recorded in the county seats of Shelby, Hamilton, Logan, Miami, Butler and Montgomery and Warren counties by the incorporators.

The capital stock of the company at present is only nominal, being \$10,000. This amount will be increased later.

Louis J. Dolle, who is interested in the venture, states that the project is similar to that which has been pending for some time on the Little Miami. If the enterprise is carried to fruition, dams will be erected at various points along the Great Miami river, and from the power developed, electric current will be created and sold to municipalities, service corporations and manufacturers. There is opportunity for many dams on the river, which has a decided fall.

MINISTER DODGE AT COLON COLON—Percival Dodge, the recently appointed minister to Panama, accompanied by his family, arrived here Sunday from Europe.

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification to advertisements for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

EASTERN STATES

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE



Brusa, the capital of Bithynia, which was among the first of the ancient cities to fall before the Ottoman movement

Employers Will Find That It Pays To Make Known Their "Help Wants" Through The Monitor

PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED—MALE
HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agents, 116-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 509, Home 10709; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
HUMMEL BROS. & CO., employment agents, 116-118 East Second st., Los Angeles, Main 509, Home 10709; good help always in demand; help of all kinds furnished promptly.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
STENOGRAPHER wants position; thoroughly competent; good education; 10 years experience. NAVAJO ESPINETH, 3550 I st., San Diego, Cal.

CANADA—FOREIGN
HELP WANTED—FEMALE
MAID—English girl wanted for general housework on farm in New Brunswick. Can. wages \$21. Apply MISS CELIA SODEN, The Drive, Sevenoaks, Kent, Eng. 3

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
GOVERNNESS to young children (7-12 years); English, music, drawing; or lady companion. MISS THOMAS, 69 Downes Park East, Bristol, Eng. 3

TEACHER OF SINGING, experienced, thoroughly trained, wishes position. CECILE BRANT, 55 Biddulph Mansions, London, Eng. 3

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

CHARACTER OF THE STOCK MARKET IS STILL UNCERTAIN

Corporation Litigation Still the Predominating Factor and There Is Still Much Bearish Talk Indulged In

SMELTERS WEAK

There seemed to be plenty of stocks for sale when the New York market made a fractional advance in the early sales today. The opening was at about the same prices as Saturday's closing. An effort was made to advance quotations but this was met by liberal offerings and at the end of the first half hour stocks were a fraction to a point under the closing quotations of Saturday.

The action of the New York market seemed to indicate that there were holders of long stock who were anxious to get out of the market without making any greater sacrifice than possible to avoid. The talk is still along pessimistic lines. Much stress was placed on the American Tobacco Company hearing today. Likewise there was much to be said about the threatened disintegration of the Steel corporation. Little comfort seemed to be derived from the fact that it probably would take two years to complete the litigation.

The local market displayed little animation. First prices were fractionally higher than Saturday's closing. Boston & Maine was lower.

Following the early recession stocks advanced and before midday were selling well above the opening prices. Reading opened up 3/4 at 138 1/2, needed a point and then rose more than a point. Union Pacific was up 3/4 at the opening at 161 1/2. It improved to 16 1/2, sold off to 160 1/2, and then sold well above 162. Steel was heavily traded in. It opened off 1/4 at 52 1/2, declined to 51 1/2 and then advanced above 53.

Canadian Pacific opened up 1/4 at 23 1/2, advanced to 23 1/2, declined a point and again improved.

Weak features of the New York market were the American Smelting interests. The common opened off 1/4 at 63, declined 2 points and then recovered part of the loss. The preferred opened unchanged at 101, declined to 99 1/2 and rallied more than a point before midday.

The local market offered little feature. A small lot of Wolverine sold at 83, a decline of 3 points from the last previous sale. Boston & Maine was off 3/4 at 96 1/2. Calumet & Hecla was up 3/4 at 380.

At the beginning of the last hour the New York market was comparatively strong. Good advances were made by Republic Steel preferred, Pacific Telephone, International Harvester, Steel, Reading and Union Pacific.

The bond group was active. A fall of more than 11 points in Brown Bros. 6s was a feature of the trading.

LONDON—The securities markets closed weak in the official session. Gilt-edged investments failed to rally and home rails left off flat at the lowest prices. This turn was attributable to the prevailing discount in labor circles.

Americans were strong on the curb and Canadian Pacific retained buoyancy. Foreigners and mines had a spotty appearance. At 6 1/2, Paris bourse showed a gain of a fraction. Paris bourse was quiet. Berlin firm.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange trading was quiet, with the tone steady. Tin was firmer at an improvement of 1/2c. Copper unchanged. Quotations: Copper spot to January 12c 12 1/2; tin 41.50c 41.80; lead 4.25c 4.30; spelter 6.20 @ 6.30.

SUBWAY TICKET SALES

NEW YORK—Public service commission has made public a summary of the ticket sales at the various stations in the subway for year ending June 30, 1911. Total number of tickets sold was 276,704,796, which shows an increase of 7,742,681 over the preceding year.

STEAMSHIP LINES' EARNINGS

Earnings of the Atlantic Gulf and West Indies steamship lines for August were: Total revenue \$1,274,849, decrease \$69,897; deficit \$3,608, increase \$109,269. From Jan. 1, total revenue \$11,271,871, increase \$431,965; net income \$733,232, decrease \$234,859.

Desks Chairs Tables

Wood and Steel

Filing Cabinets

SECTIONAL BOOKCASES

STEEL Cabinet Safes

PROMPT SERVICE HONEST PRICES

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

31-33 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON

Phone Main 3713

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Am Can	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Can pf	66	66	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Car Exch	47 1/2	47 1/2	47	47 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am H & L	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Loco	33	33	33	33
Am Malt	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Am Malt pf	41	41	41	41
Am Smelting	63	63	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelting pf	101	101	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Smelt Sec	85	85	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Atchafalaya	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
At Coast Line	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Balt & Ohio	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Beth Steel pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Brooklyn R T	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Canadian Pac	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Can Pac pf	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Chi & Gt West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chino	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Col Southern 1st pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Ches & Ohio	71	71	70 1/2	70 1/2
Com Gas	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Corn Products	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
Cris	31 1/2	32	30 1/2	31 1/2
Erie 1st pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2nd pf	42	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Gen Electric	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Goldfield Con	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr Nor pf	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Harvester	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Int Harv	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Kan City 1st pf	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Kan & Tex	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Lehigh Valley	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
L & N	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Miami	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mt St P & Ste M	133	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Missouri Pacific	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
N Y Central	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Nat Lead	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Nevada Cons	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N Y N H & H	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Norfolk & Western	108	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Northern Pacific	116	117 1/2	116	117 1/2
Northern	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
North American	70	70	70	70
Pacific Mail	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pacific T & N	44	44 1/2	43 1/2	44
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Reading	138 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	139 1/2
Republic Steel	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Rock Island	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Rock Island pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Rock Island 2d pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Sloss-Shaw & S	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Southern Pacific	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
St Paul	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Tennessee Copper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Texas Pacific	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Toledo S L & W	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Toledo S L & W pf	24	24	24	24
Union Ry Inv Co	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Union Pacific	161 1/2	161 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2
Union Pacific pf	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
US Express	90	90	90	90
US Copper	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
US Rubber 1st pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
US Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
US Steel pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Va-Car Chemical	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wabash	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Western Union	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Western Maryland	63	63	63	63
Wisconsin Central	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

Symbol	High	Low	Last
Am T & T col	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Atchafalaya	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	96	96	96
Ches & Ohio pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Erie	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Int Harv	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Jan 4 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Kansas & Texas	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Lake Shore	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N Y N H & H	88	88	88
N Y City 4-1957	130	130	130
N Y City 4-1958	100	100	100
N Y City 4-1959	100	100	100
Norfolk & Western	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Rock Island	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Rock Island pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Southern Pacific	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Union Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Virginia & Albany	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
West Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Erie	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Int Harv	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Jan 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Kansas & Texas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lake Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y N H & H	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1957	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1958	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1959	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Southern Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Virginia & Albany	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
West Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Atchafalaya	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ches & Ohio pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Erie	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Int Harv	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Jan 4 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Kansas & Texas	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Lake Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y N H & H	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1957	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1958	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
N Y City 4-1959	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Rock Island pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Southern Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Union Pacific pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Virginia & Albany	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
West Shore	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

Advances.

Maj. Charles Hayden of Boston, C. N. MacNeil, H. R. Habbitt and D. R. Jackson have left for the West on a tour of inspection of copper properties.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ERIE RAILROAD (All Lines)

Month	Gross revenue	Operating expenses	Net income
September	\$5,094,261	\$3,451,711	\$1,642,550
From July 1	\$15,382,018	\$10,000,000	\$5,382,018
Operating expenses	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0
Operating income	\$5,382,018	\$5,382,018	\$5,382,018

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Prof. revenues.....	3,310,269	258,618
Deprec. income.....	829,820	61,462
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY		
September—		
Car revenue.....	\$10,040,083	\$733,871
Oper. expenses.....	6,131,447	728,024
Net revenue.....	3,914,447	5,847
From July 1—		
Car revenue.....	30,132,867	2,693,048
Oper. expenses.....	18,436,761	2,084,804
Net revenue.....	11,696,046	1,554,154
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT		
3rd week Oct.....	\$247,055	\$1,874
4th Jan. 1.....	\$123,583	229,742
Decrease.....		

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

GENERAL INFLUENCES ARE ENCOURAGING TO BUSINESS

Western Trade Makes Fair Comparisons With a Year Ago—Railroads Hanging Back Until Better Results From Operations May Be Shown

CHICAGO—While the big industries continue marking time, increasing their volume only at great sacrifice of prices, general distributive trade shows some real improvement, for which the seasonable weather that finally came may be the real explanation. Other general influences encouraging the tendency in general business to proceed without the consent of politicians and lawyers include higher prices for farm products, lower prices for industrial products, easier money, steadier labor and larger export balances.

It is surprising that general business does so well, making fair comparisons with a year ago, while leading industries remain quiet because the railroads still hang back. The railroads say they will hang back until their rates advance or wages decline.

Maximum traffic, depleted maintenance and cheap steel have enlarged the volume of miscellaneous orders from railroads for immediate use but new rail business consists almost entirely of a few inquiries. There are some actual orders for equipment, the country's surplus cars being practically nil, but the best equipment authorities look for no marked improvement this year. Pullman's great new steel freight car plant is silent. President Russell says repair work is necessarily heavy but he sees no signs of new buying. Steel specifications in general are out of proportion to the hookings at the mills, but there is a pretty fair run of orders for structural steel, fence wire and such products, showing prosperity in the agricultural sections and active building in a few cities, especially in Chicago, where real estate transactions continue to make new high records for the period. Accumulation of track needs is indicated by the heavy buying of track fastenings.

One effect of the present steel situation is likely to be a readjustment of steel rates from Pittsburgh and Chicago whereby the latter center will become the price-making basis for middle and far western sales. Chairman Garrett of the General Managers' Association says that Chicago's steel prices have always been based on Pittsburgh, the freight rate included, thus placing western buyers at a disadvantage.

The most encouraging phase of the western commercial outlook is the sustained purchasing power of the farmers and their confident attitude. Their fall work is well along and there has been abundant rain to insure them against a repetition of last summer's unprecedented drought. They have improved their methods of soil cultivation. What is more important, they are making farm life more congenial to young people. All sorts of social, educational and financial influences are facilitating this consummation, which is regarded by many economists like James J. Hill as the most important to which this generation should attain, being the only key to the cost-of-living problem.

There is no farm land speculation. Farm land values have held up well considering the inflation of recent years. The volume of farm loans moving is only 60 per cent of what it was a year ago. The prevailing rate in the West is 6 per cent, although in Illinois and Iowa it is about 1/2 of 1 per cent lower. There is as much disposition as ever to borrow but the life insurance companies prefer investment in listed bonds at their present level. Consequently the farm loan rates average 1/2 of 1 per cent above normal, or about the same as a year ago.

Currency shipments to the interior have been recently only one-half as large as usual at this period, which surprises local bankers whose special concern is the Northwest where some of the worst crop shortages occurred. Country banks are the best buyers of commercial paper, outside of New York city, the leading Chicago banks buying scarcely anything. Scattered demand for good bonds also comes from the interior. Even sections that usually call for help from reserve centers at this season seem to have funds to invest. Commercial money here is nominally 4 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent, with most loans at or near the lower level of the range and a few loans fractionally below it. Chicago money market, in fact, is close to a 4 1/2 per cent basis, or 1 per cent lower than usual at the height of the crop moving, and the tendency is distinctly downward.

Local banks as a rule are well loaned up, especially the commercial banks. The largest local trust company has placed what it considers a large sum in Berlin over the year end at 5 per cent. Loans have been made to bond houses for four months at 4 1/2 per cent. Real estate borrowing has been heavy. A year ago collateral loans were scarce enough but commercial business commanded 5 1/2 per cent to 6 per cent during most of the second half of the year and the bankers fared much better than at present.

Bond dealers report renewed interest in listed and unlisted securities of the highest grade, especially municipals. Chicago authorities expect to receive bids close to par for the forthcoming bridge bonds to be approved by voters for the second time next month as the result of a technical flaw in the last call for bids. The absence of new bond issues of importance for many weeks has given the bond market a chance to catch its breath.

Consumption is beginning to get abreast of the supply. Bond departments of local banks feel an improved demand in the country, which they expect to increase as the crops reach market. Unless something else goes wrong the bond crowd will look for a good spurt after January disbursements.

The stock market is not attractive to investors and there is little speculation except in cereals. Provisions are irregular, cattle selling at the highest prices in nearly two years and hogs and sheep selling at such low prices that growers in many cases say there is not enough profit for their trouble and in some cases no profit at all. Meat consumption has increased slightly the past year and will be encouraged by cheaper mutton, lamb and pork. Next year many see as great scarcity of sheep as this year's scarcity of cattle. Sheep men have been sacrificing their stock in fear of tariff changes. Whatever may happen to the tariff or to livestock supplies in the United States, the big packers have protected themselves in South America and Canada.

TO ASCERTAIN VALUE OF ROADS

SAN FRANCISCO—The state railroad commission is taking the first formal steps to ascertain the value of the properties of the steam and interurban electric railways within the state, says the San Francisco News Bureau. It has issued and is now serving notices directing the railway companies to file with the commission profiles and maps covering their rights of way and their station, yard and terminal grounds. These maps and profiles are to be prepared according to uniform specifications and to be filed with the commission within 90 days. In the meantime the railway companies are to file blue prints of their profiles and maps in such form as they now have in their possession.

These notices are being served on about 50 steam railway companies and 20 interurban electric companies. The commission's work will be under the immediate charge of Chief Engineer R. A. Thompson, who has just arrived from Texas, where he did similar work for the Texas railway commission. Mr. Thompson has also made valuations of the railroads of Texas for the interstate commerce commission.

A BIG FRUIT DEAL CLOSED

The Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Company has acquired the banana properties and business of Lindo Brothers of Costa Rica. This firm has been the largest shipper of fruit from Port Limon, the Atlantic Fruit Company will carry out until expiration a contract for shipping fruit between Lindo Brothers and the United Fruit Company.

The deal, which is believed to have involved \$3,500,000 will give the Atlantic Fruit & Steamship Company control of about 5,000,000 bunches of bananas yearly. The company recently entered into an alliance with Hamburg-American line. It is also understood that it has acquired the business of the Southern Steamship & Banana Company, which operated four fruit vessels from Mexico during the past season.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 20)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr Shoe Co., Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Spear of Spear Bros., Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House, Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Kleinman, T. S. Birmingham, Ala.—B. & B. Shoe Co., U. S.
Baltimore, Md.—J. M. Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co., Tour.
Chicago, Ill.—E. W. Yockey of Selz, Schwab & Co., 173 Lincoln st.
Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Deitinger of I. Falter & Sons, Lenox.
Denver, Col.—C. H. Seymour of A. T. Beaver Dry Goods Co., Parker.
New York—A. Bass, U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer & Co., U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—I. Diamondstone, U. S.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co., Tour.
Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald, Touraine.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—John Dittendorfer, 93 South st.
Liverpool, Eng.—C. F. Boston of Henry Boston & Sons, Tour.
London, Eng.—F. H. Edmondston of S. Barrow & Bro., Ltd., Essex.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels of Nicholson Sons & Daniels.
Portland, O.—W. B. Altsman of Selby Shoe Co., Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. D. P. Hamilton and R. L. Land of Roberts, Johnson & Hand, Tour.
St. Louis, Mo.—John A. Bush of The Brown Shoe Co., with friends.

COST OF PRODUCING COTTON

NEW YORK—Commissioner Shipman of North Carolina state bureau of labor and printing, reports cost of producing cotton in that state this year has been \$33.07 a bale, or about 6 1/2 cents a pound, which in his opinion does not include interest on farm investment, depreciation and other elements of cost. Last year cost of production was \$33.37 per bale. The report shows increased cost of living in 93 counties. Labor is reported to be scarce in 91 counties and plentiful in nine.

LIVE STOCK ON THE FARMS OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statistics relative to the live stock (domestic animals, poultry, and bees) reported on farms and ranges for continental United States at the thirtieth decennial census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued today by Census Director Durand.

The statement is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. L. E. Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture, in the bureau of the census. Special attention is called to the fact that the present statement relates only to live stock on farms and ranges. It does not include the live stock in the cities and towns of the different states.

The aggregate value of all live stock, including domestic animals, poultry, and bees, as reported in 1910 was, in round numbers, \$4,895,000,000, as compared with \$3,075,000,000 in 1900. This is an increase of nearly \$1,820,000,000, or 59.2 per cent. Slightly more than half of this enormous increase took place in the states of the east and west north central divisions, although greater percentages of increase are reported from the south Atlantic, east south central, and Pacific divisions. The smallest relative increases were in the New England and middle Atlantic divisions.

The aggregate values of principal classes of domestic animals on farms in 1910 were as follows: Horses and colts, \$2,076,000,000; cattle, \$1,485,000,000; swine, \$308,000,000; sheep and lambs \$231,000,000; poultry, \$153,000,000.

In 1900 cattle constituted 48 per cent of the value of all live stock on farms, and far exceeded any other class in value. But in 1910 horses had taken first place, outranking cattle by a wide margin. Cattle increased in value less than \$10,000,000, or 0.7 per cent, during the decade, while the increase in the value of horses was \$1,180,000,000, or 134.6 per cent. Cattle now represent only 30.3 per cent of the total as compared with 48 per cent in 1900, and horses now represent 42.4 per cent of the total, while in 1900 they were only 29.2 per cent. Moreover, mules increased \$326,000,000, or 166.2 per cent, in total value, and whereas that class of live stock was 6.4 per cent of the total in value in 1900 it has now advanced to 10.7 per cent. The two classes of horses and mules together, therefore, now constitute over half the total value of live stock on farms and ranges.

Swine have advanced materially in total value and now represent 8.1 per cent of the total for all livestock, the increase during the decade being \$165,000,000, or 71.6 per cent, and the present total value being nearly \$400,000,000. For the country as a whole there has been an increase of \$60,000,000 in the value of sheep, but this is not as great as the relative increases for other classes, and therefore, while they represented 5.5 per cent of the total value of livestock in 1900, they are now 4.7 per cent of all in value.

Poultry shows a greater relative increase in value during the decade than the combined value of all livestock, the increase amounting to nearly \$70,000,000. Poultry now are valued at more than \$150,000,000 for the United States, while the investment in bees is \$10,000,000. There has been practically no change in the total value of bees during the decade.

The total number of farms in the United States in 1910 was 3,640,357. Of these, 94.9 per cent, or 6,017,142, reported domestic animals; 83 per cent, or 5,265,772, reported cattle; 73.7 per cent, or 4,671,441, reported horses or colts; 68.5 per cent, or 4,340,592, reported swine; 29.4 per cent, or 1,861,474, reported mules or mullets; and only 9.6 per cent, or 600,323, reported sheep or lambs.

The total number of cattle reported in 1910 was 16,225,791. Of these, 20,580,843 were dairy cows, the total value of which was \$704,612,000, and the average value, \$34.24. The number of farms reporting dairy cows was 3,127,635, or 80.9 per cent of the total number of farms in the United States; thus, there is an average of four dairy cows per farm reporting such cows for the entire United States. Only 1,440,383 farms, or 22.7 per cent of all farms, report cows not kept for dairy purposes, but these farms report 11,788,473 such cows, or twice as many per farm reporting as in the case of dairy cows. It is noticeable that about one farm in five report yearling steers and bulls and only about one in eight older steers and bulls, but farms with yearling steers and bulls report an average of only four per farm, while those reporting older beef animals show nine per farm.

The total number of horses and colts reported in 1910 was 19,731,060. Of these, 17,344,916 were classed by the census as mature horses.

WINTER WHEAT CROP OUTLOOK

ST. LOUIS—Modern Miller says: Seeding of winter wheat is finished under favorable conditions, an abundance of moisture in the ground giving a good start. Expected deliveries of wheat by farmers, so far, are sparing.

HIGH-PRICED HOPS

NEW YORK—What is left of the 40,000,000 pounds of hops grown on the Pacific coast this season is being held at 40 to 45 cents a pound. Probably no more than one-tenth of the crop remains in Washington, Oregon and California.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Limon, from Port Limon, with 33,500 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.
Str Juniata, from Norfolk, Sunday, with 20 cts pineapples, 746 bskts beans, 195 bbls sweet potatoes, 63 bags peanuts, 11 bxs oranges, 36 bxs grape fruit.

Str Howard from Norfolk, with 20 bskts beans, 75 bbls sweet potatoes, 33 cts persimmons, 250 bags peanuts.
Str City of Macon, from Savannah, with 3 bbls vegetables.

Str Tuscan, from Philadelphia, with 95 bxs dates.
Str Comanche, from Jacksonville, with 279 bxs oranges, 73 bxs grape fruit.

Str Ontario, from Norfolk, due here tomorrow, has 6 bbls sweet potatoes, 300 bxs oranges.

Sailed
Str Parisian, Saturday, for Glasgow, had 160 bbls 1800 bxs pears.

Str Anglian, for London, had 520 bxs pears.
Str Caledonian, Sunday, for Manchester, with 7700 bbls 1320 bxs apples and 568 bbls pears.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 9719 bbls, cranberries 464 bbls, California oranges 1200 bxs, lemons 566 bxs, bananas 33,500 stems, California deciduous fruit 9 cars, pineapples 46 cts, grapes 36,826 bskts 8846 carriers, raisins 1250 bxs, figs 3 pkgs, dates 1095 bxs, peanuts 313 bags, potatoes 43,762 bush, sweet potatoes 863 bbls, onions 6876 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 811 pkgs, last year 819 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents, \$5.60@6.10 in wood, clears \$4.10@4.80; winter wheat patents \$4.85@5.25, straights \$4.60@5, clears \$4.30@4.75, Kansas hard winter patents in jute \$5.15@5.75, rye flour \$5.10@5.80, Graham flour \$4.05@4.80.
Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 87 1/2 cts, steamer yellow 87 cts, No. 3 yellow 86 1/2 cts; to ship from the West, all rail, No. 2 yellow 84 1/2 cts, No. 3 yellow 83 1/2 cts; lake and rail shipment 1/2 cts per bushel less.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55 1/2 cts, No. 2 55 cts, No. 3 54 1/2 cts, rejected white 53 1/2 cts; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 56 1/2 cts, 36 to 38 lbs 55 1/2 cts, 34 to 36 lbs 54 1/2 cts.
Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.62@1.64 100-lb bag, granulated, \$4.15@4.25, bolted \$4.05@4.15; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50@5.80 100-lb, cut and ground \$6.05@6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, bran, spring \$26.25@26.75, winter \$26.50@27, middlings \$28.25@30.50, mixed feed \$28@30.50, red dog \$32.50@33, cottonseed meal \$30.50@31, hominy feed \$32.50@32.75, gluten feed \$30@30.50, stock feed \$30.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, choice \$20.50@27, No. 1 \$25.50@26, No. 2 \$22.50@24.50, No. 3 \$18.50@19.50, No. 1 Canadian \$25@25.50; straw, rye \$18@19.50, oats \$9.50@10.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—3670 lbs, 200 bxs, 218,913 lbs butter; 1057 bxs cheese, 1507 cts eggs, 1910—756 lbs, 45,280 lbs butter; 1070 bxs cheese, 1184 cts eggs.

New York Receipts

NEW YORK—Today: 6056 pkgs butter, 1414 bxs cheese, 4136 cts eggs, 1910—4048 pkgs butter, 1500 bxs cheese, 6438 cts eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram
Butter market firm—Spec 33, ex 32.
Cheese market firm—Hd spec 14 1/2, average fancy 14 1/2, fresh make 14 1/2 to 14 3/4.

Egg market firm—Ex firsts 29 to 31, firsts 26 to 28.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Oct. 28 at 22 1/2.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market firmer Oct. 28; ex 31, No. 1 pkg stock 29, receipts 9001. Egg market steady, prime firsts 23, firsts 22, ordinary firsts 19, receipts 3397.

CANTON, N. Y.—Butter 31, Oct. 28; cheese 13 1/2.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Cheese, Oct. 28, 13 1/2 to 14.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian—Colored 69, white 68.6.

BIG ORDERS FOR CARNEGIE STEEL

SHARON, Pa.—Orders placed Friday with Carnegie Steel Company were the largest for the last 10 days, including 5000 tons of structural steel for overhead crossings for Pennsylvania railroad at Cleveland, which the Fort Pitt Bridge Company will fabricate; 4800 tons of steel plates for two new vessels now building by the American Shipbuilding Company and 7000 tons plates for 500 all-steel tank cars being built by the Pressed Steel Car Company.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP REPORT

The Eastern Steamship Company reports earnings for September as follows: Gross income \$283,521, increase \$7322; net income \$124,235, decrease \$4.
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, gross income \$1,677,632, increase \$119,027; net income \$514,394, increase \$50,755.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters have been issued to the following new business corporations:
Worcester Cooperative Market Company, \$25,000; William E. C. Fairbanks, George J. McClure.

White, B. Ford & Robinson Motor Company, Boston and Providence, \$20,000; Albert C. White, Jr., Arthur E. Binford, Cecil P. Robinson.

Warren & Gerrish, Inc., Boston, architects, \$2000; Frank D. Warren, George H. Gerrish.

New England Pant Company, Boston, \$3000; Koffman Janeger, Arnold Klein, Arthur Klein.

Petri & Jones, Inc., Boston, bakers, \$10,000; Gunther H. Petri, Frank M. Jones, William H. Martineau, Charles S. Dennison.

Pinkham Press, Boston, \$20,000; Joseph B. Hall, Charles A. Pinkham, James T. Pugh.

F. S. Carr Rubber Company, \$50,000; Fred S. Carr, Thomas H. Dummer, Oliver R. Cummings, Julia A. Duval, Eldridge G. Davis.

Superb Theater, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; Hyman M. Rainbach, Oscar Grosberg, John S. Slater.

The John Besdam Company, Boston, chains, \$12,000; Clinton E. Hobbs, Margaret R. Furfey, Helen M. Maynard.

Julius Kallman Company, Boston, dry goods, \$20,000; Julius Kallman, Jacob R. Morse, Moses M. Morse, Adolph Ehrlich.

Mitchell Duffey Company, Boston, dairy products, \$100,000; George C. Duffey, Charles E. Mitchell, George R. Jones.

Barrett Bracerine Company, Boston, temperance beverages, \$50,000; Alonzo Barrett, Claude S. Lorrey, William J. Ross, Merton W. Bowley, James W. Lacy, Henry A. Tolchen.

Bancroft Hotel Company, Worcester, \$100,000; Frank A. Dudley, Charles S. Averill, August Esenwein.

Vera Motor Car Company, Boston and Providence, \$60,000; Edward E. Clark, George M. Poland, Mary A. Sweeney.

E. B. Nelson Grocery Company, Boston, \$4000; Eugene B. Nelson, Henry E. Nelson, Frank C. Withington.
The Union Oil and Chemical Company, Boston and New York, \$25,000; William H. Ham, Charles C. Buckley, John Baybutt.

Boston Pocket Manual Company, \$20,000; Stoddard B. Emerson, Paul K. Lincoln, Gertrude P. Emerson.

Harrington Manufacturing Company, Boston, die screws, \$50,000; Cornelius J. Harrington, John P. Murray, James W. Hession.

Music Publishing Company, Boston, \$1000; Theodore H. Bauer, Alexander Kahn, William R. Macdonald.
Bliss Mining Company, Boston, \$50,000; John F. Davenport, Clarence E. Jones.

The Guarantee Shoe Company, Springfield, \$10,000; Barney S. Michelman, Morris A. Cohen, George A. Bacon.

The Perry, Buxton, Doane Company, Boston, metals, \$850,000; William H. Perry, Walter A. Buxton, Azro L. D. Buxton, Philip L. Buxton, George B. Doane, Benjamin H. Lester, William H. Lane, William V. Phillips.

Bancroft Realty Company, Worcester, \$700,000; Alfred L. Aiken, Charles L. Allen, Luther C. Brown, Chandler Bullock, Richard C. Cleveland, Frank A. Dudley, Lucius J. Knowles, Paul B. Morgan.

Roach-Webber Company, East Bridgewater, contractors, \$10,000; Michael F. Roach, George M. Webber.

G. A. Walker Machine Company, Boston, \$100,000; Edward S. Harris, Stanley D. Cowperthwaite, Charles W. Fuller.

Robert Whittaker Company, Northboro, shoddy, \$50,000; Robert Whittaker, James Whittaker.

Melndoe-Whitney Company, Winchester and New York, \$40,000; James W. Melndoe, Arthur E. Whitney, Robert F. Whitney.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine remains quiet, but the market is firmer in sympathy with stronger primary sources of supply and the spot quotation is advanced to 50 1/2 cys-yd.

Rosin—Only a moderate degree of interest is manifested on the part of consumers, and dealers report the market quiet, with the demand chiefly for jobbing quantities. The New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$6.00; Gen. Sam. E. \$6.70; graded B. \$6.90; D. \$6.95; F. \$6.95; G. \$7.10; H. \$7.10; K. \$7.15; M. \$7.20; N. \$7.20; WG. \$7.65; WW. \$7.50; WG. \$7.20; N. \$6.75@.

Tar and pitch—Business is limited to jobbing sales, with prices maintained at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4.25@4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm Saturday at 40 1/2@40 3/4; sales, 1907; receipts, 679; exports, 37; stock, 36,129. Rosin firm; sales, 1907; receipts, 2773; exports, 609; stock, 87,232. Prices: WW. \$7.50; WG. \$7.20; N. \$6.75@; 0.87 1/2; H. \$6.95@; 0.87 1/2; K. \$6.95; I. \$6.95; G. \$6.65; F. \$6.65@; 0.87 1/2; D. \$6.50; B. \$6.45.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$5.95; spirit steady, machine, 45 1/2 cts. Tar firm, \$1.80; Turpentine firm, hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

SUGAR PRICES REDUCED
NEW YORK—American and Howell sugar refining companies have reduced refined sugar 10 points to 6.60.

LAKE COMMERCE IN SEPTEMBER SMALLER THAN FOR TWO YEARS

Volume of Freight Shipments for the Month More Than a Million Short Tons Less Than for the Corresponding Month of 1910

WASHINGTON—Lake commerce during September as measured by the volume of freight shipments between domestic ports on the Great Lakes aggregated 11,790,460 short tons, compared with 11,892,412 and 12,327,865 short tons shipped during September, 1910 and 1909, respectively.

Reports to the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor show smaller monthly figures for all classes of merchandise except hard coal and miscellaneous freight than those reported a year ago. The season shipments to the end of September totaled 56,314,826 short tons, as against 68,193,733 short tons in 1910 and 57,060,153 short tons two years ago.

The shipments of iron ore during the month aggregated 5,032,948 long tons, compared with 6,009,682 long tons during September, 1910. The largest losses are shown by Duluth and Ashland, while shipments from Superior and Marquette docks appear to have been larger than last year.

The total season shipments of iron ore to the end of September are given as 24,106,818 long tons, indicating a decrease of over 10,000,000 tons as compared with the 1910 shipments. Of the total iron ore received during the present season, 19,019,777 long tons are credited to Lake Erie ports and 4,322,689 long tons to Lake Michigan ports. With the exception of Conneaut and Lorain all the larger receiving ports show considerable decreases from last year's figures.

The shipments of soft coal during the month, chiefly from Lake Erie ports, aggregated 2,314,782 short tons, compared with 2,437,721 short tons reported for September, 1910. Over one-half of these shipments proceeded from Ashland and Toledo. The nine months shipments totaled 12,823,808 short tons, as against 13,697,705 short tons reported last year. Duluth-Superior and Milwaukee were the principal destinations of these shipments, taking about two thirds of the total receipts. The September and nine months shipments of hard coal, 455,716 and 3,262,880 short tons, respectively, mainly from Buffalo, Erie and Oswego were in excess of the corresponding 1910 shipments. Practically all of this coal was destined to Lake Superior ports, chiefly Duluth-Superior, which are credited with 1,209,800 short tons and to Lake Michigan ports, chiefly Milwaukee and Chicago where 1,917,449 short tons were landed.

Lumber shipments during the month and seasons, 142,686 and 843,408 M feet, respectively, show smaller totals than the year before. Of the total shipped during the nine months of the present season, 333,038 M feet proceeded from Lake Superior, 449,725 M feet from Lake Michigan ports, and 38,685 M feet from Lake Huron ports. The domestic grain shipments during the month totaled 20,4

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

COMMERCE TREATY
WITH GERMANY NOT
LIKED BY M. BROCARD

Nancy Professor Claims
That France Has Not Been
Forcing Her Neighbor In-
to Taking Defensive Steps

REVIEW IS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is a well recognized fact that of late years the economic and commercial relations between France and Germany have become increasingly difficult and in fact greatly strained in many directions. The question has recently been discussed in a manner which clearly explains the causes of the present situation by M. Lucien Brocard, professor of Nancy University, on the occasion of the monthly meeting of the federation of French industry and commerce.

Among other things the professor stated that Germany had accused France of having systematically and intentionally pushed her into the position of being obliged to take steps to defend her own interests. This allegation he stated was absolutely incorrect.

France Is Forced

In 1879 Germany had entirely discomfited and set at naught all idea of commercial freedom between herself and France and if France did the same thing in 1892, he said, it was because of actual conditions and of the increased duties her commerce had to meet in other countries.

Germany in 1902 revised her general tariffs and in 1906 put into force a new formal tariff which was much higher than the old and included much special classification which cleverly eluded the most favored nation clause; further, he said, Germany established by virtue of her special wine laws a set of regulations particularly hampering to French exports while these same laws also regulated questions of fraud relating to the wine industry in a manner greatly to the prejudice of France.

The result was that the French exports, subject to these specially increased duties, diminished in a most marked manner, and further, Germany's attitude was such that many other countries were obliged to take self-protective measures which indirectly worked prejudicially to France.

It might be said, continued M. Brocard, that if in 1910 France had revised her tariff it was that she had been literally forced to do so under the penalty of being invaded by foreign goods at a moment when she was losing her own market.

German Exports Grow

Germany had resented and attacked this new French tariff of 1910 without any just reason whatever. The actual figures showing the German exports into France during a given period—the first eight months of the years 1909, 1910 and 1911—showed conclusively that they had increased substantially each year.

In 1909 they amounted to 413,000,000 francs; in 1910, 518,000,000 and in 1911, 623,000,000. This increase was not confined to raw material only but included also manufactured goods.

The German export of chemical products showed a similar increase for during the same period in 1909 they amounted to 26,000,000 francs, in 1910 to 31,000,000 and in 1911 to 36,000,000. For pottery, glass and crystal ware the figures were respectively 18,000,000, 22,000,000 and 26,000,000 francs; for machinery 57,000,000, 66,000,000 and 77,000,000, while in other branches of commerce the same proportional increase had taken place.

If Germany found herself discontented with these results, surely, added M. Brocard, France had even more reason for feeling the same. In many directions there was a reduction of French exports and a further raising of the duties against her since 1906.

Treaty Discounted

The professor asked whether the remedy was really to be found in a new treaty of commerce. In principle such a proposal could not be disregarded but the question was, did they find themselves with regard to Germany in a situation that was favorable or otherwise? For his part he felt that the circumstances were at the moment not only unfavorable but extremely likely to remain so. What could they give Germany that they had not already given her, while she on her part made no concessions at all except to their "articles de luxe," which in Germany were in very small demand.

Negotiations for a new treaty, constantly interrupted as they would surely be, would probably become a cause of serious trouble and would eventually in all likelihood come to nothing, he said.

JUBILEE OF POSTAL
SAVINGS BANK TO BE
OBSERVED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—There are probably few institutions that have been the means of benefiting a greater number of persons than the savings banks. The idea of instituting savings banks, the property and management of which are vested in their trustees and officers was first conceived by Defoe in 1697. The scheme was, however, only first carried out in a practical manner in England in 1799, when the rector of Wendover in Buckinghamshire joined with two parishioners in offering to accept weekly sums of not less than 2d. to which he undertook to add 1s. and 3d. if the amount were not touched by the depositor before Christmas.

From this small beginning, the system expanded until two years ago there were no fewer than 7,913,295 active accounts in which the balance is not less than £1 (8s.), opened in the postoffice savings banks, representing a total of £45,300,525 deposited during the year, while in trustees savings banks there were at the same time 1,804,895 accounts opened, representing a total amount of £13,749,384 deposited.

The jubilee of the postoffice savings bank will shortly be celebrated, and a meeting of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the celebration to be held at the Guildhall in celebration of the event was held recently when J. Latham Pound was elected chairman. It has been decided that the guests shall be received in the great hall by the lord mayor, added to which a concert will be given in the council chamber. Numerous details have yet to be discussed and a further meeting of the committee will be called for the purpose.

There are some 2300 members on the staff of the savings bank, 1200 of whom will be invited to the celebration. Others to receive invitations will include 150 officials of the treasury, 150 of those connected with trustee and other banking establishments, numerous members of the corporation, leading citizens, postmasters-general and others.

EMPEROR WILLIAM
CONGRATULATES AIX
ON ITS NEW STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE, Rhenish Prussia.—A large equestrian statue of the Emperor Frederick, the work of Professor Lederer, has been unveiled at Aix-la-Chapelle, the medieval crowning place of the German emperors. The ceremony was performed by the Emperor William in the presence of a large and distinguished company including members of the royal family, ministers, and foreign deputations.

His majesty afterwards attended a banquet in the Rathaus, when the chief burgomaster, Dr. Beltmann, made a speech expressing the confidence of the nation in the Emperor William, who had made the maintenance of national unity and national defense his first duty. The Emperor in his reply said:

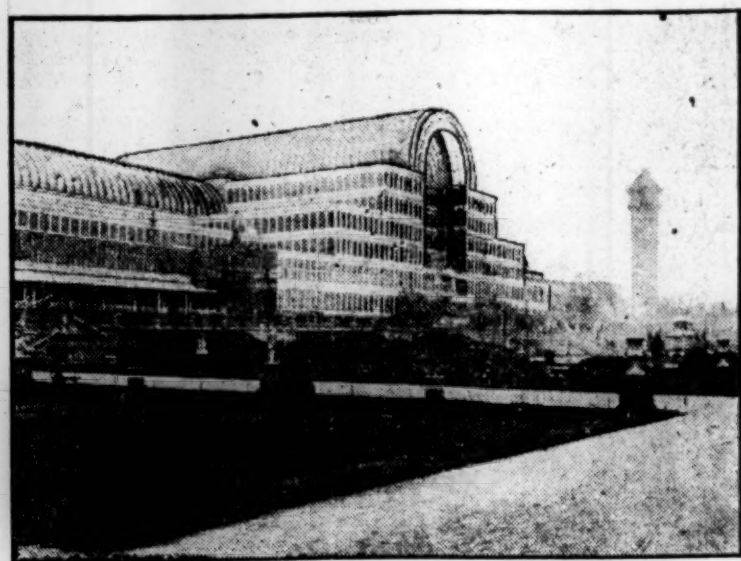
"This day, the eightieth anniversary of my father's birth, could not have been celebrated in a more pleasing manner than by the unveiling of the equestrian statue which has been erected to his memory, a monument for which we are indebted to the unselfish veneration of the citizens of Aix-la-Chapelle for the darling of the German people."

"I congratulate the town upon its new ornament, from which remote generations will learn that notwithstanding all political, social and religious party divisions of our time, a strong tie of love and confidence binds and holds together prince and people."

"If ever a prince deserved a monument in Aix-la-Chapelle it was my father. Ever since my childhood I have observed the keen interest with which he devoted himself to the study of the German emperors and their traditions, and have seen how deeply imbued he was with the greatness of their position and the splendor of the old imperial crown of Germany. And it was granted to him by Providence to take a commanding part in carrying out a great work, for he helped to win the crown of empire for his august father, and for the German people unity."

"Brought up by my father for my future calling, I grew in admiration and veneration for the imperial crown which I afterwards inherited from him with its burden and responsibility. It is a precious jewel from which many blessings have come to the fatherland, and which has proved to be the guardian of the national honor. All Germans may look with confidence to the crown, and the more it is surrounded and supported by the loyal love and earnest cooperation of the people, the mightier it will show itself to be."

FAMOUS RESORT THREATENED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
London's Crystal Palace whose future will be settled shortly

ENGLISH SOCIETY
TRYING TO SAVE
HISTORIC SPOTS

National Committee Makes
Protection of Beautiful
Places Its Work and It Is
Trying to Buy Colley Hill

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The national trust for places of historic interest or natural beauty was instituted in order to protect and preserve such places whenever possible, and when other means of accomplishing this end fail an appeal is made to the nation for support. Just now a scheme is on foot for the destruction of the old bridge over the Derwent at Portinscale, Cumberland, and the erection of a modern one in its place.

The national trust committee is anxious to preserve the old bridge, and Sir Robert Hunter has stated that it will be cheaper to do so in the end, as the bridge can be repaired so as to make it trustworthy without altering its picturesque appearance.

The national trust committee is also trying to purchase Colley Hill, Reigate, in order to secure the site as a public open space, and keep it from building and other disfigurement. Several influential residents in the neighborhood are supporting this movement, and a meeting on the subject will shortly be held at which Sir Robert Hunter, J. St. Lor Strachey, and Col. Rawson M. P., have promised to speak.

HUNGARY BUDGET
ESTIMATES GIVEN

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The minister of finance, Dr. Lukas, this month submitted the Hungarian budget estimates for 1912. The ordinary expenditure in round figures is estimated at £65,849,000, which is an increase over 1912 of £23,216,000. Ordinary revenue is estimated at £69,462,000, an increase of £4,925,200.

PEPYS MANUSCRIPTS FORM
TOPIC OF SPECIAL REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A report on the Pepys manuscripts preserved at Magdalene College, Cambridge, has recently been published by the historical manuscripts commission. E. K. Purnell, who prepared the report, states in his introduction that the majority of the papers belonged to John Evelyn.

On Dec. 5, 1681, Evelyn sent his collection to Pepys with a letter of "particulars" to which he had added the following postscript: "These papers, maps, letters, books and particulars, when you have done with, be pleased to take your own time in returning." Evelyn kept a copy of this letter with the marginal note, "Web, I afterwards never asked of him." The manuscripts were subsequently bequeathed to Magdalene College.

The collection contains one of the only two autograph letters in existence of the young Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. This letter is addressed to a servant, Kilvert, and begins:

"I am very sorry that so ill an occasion should bring Jackson to you but since he is gone I can now only wish he may have good fortune in the world for your sake as well as his own."

There is an interesting letter from John, Duke of Northumberland, to his son John, Earl of Warwick, on the subject of the latter's debts, with a postscript from "your loving mother that wishes you helthe dayly Jane Northumberland."

There are a great many letters, dating from 1564 onwards, written to or by the Earl of Leicester, among them being a letter written to him by Mary, Queen of Scots, in which she alluded to "the amity and mutual intelligence" between her and Elizabeth. In another letter Mary is said to have criticized a portrait of Elizabeth as follows:

"That Queen this other day was in a

LIBERALS JOIN
SOCIALISTS FOR
BELGIAN CONTEST

Municipal Elections Were
Remarkable for Alliance
Against Education Bill
Proposed by Premier

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—An unusual amount of interest was attached to the recent municipal elections in Belgium, as half the members of the councils communal had to be chosen and the results were expected to show the sentiments of the country in an unmistakable way.

Ever since last June, when the downfall of M. Schollaert's ministry was brought about by his education bill, the education question has been the chief topic in Belgian politics. When, therefore, the new premier, M. de Broqueville, stated his intention of bringing up an education bill exactly like the last, the opposition parties consisting of Liberals and Socialists immediately joined forces in order to resist the measure as effectively as possible.

As a result of this electoral alliance, the coalition party has gained many important seats in the principal cities. In Brussels, the Liberal-Socialist candidates received 25,215 votes, against 13,253 given to the Conservatives, all of the former being elected.

The allied parties were also successful in the suburbs of Brussels, and at Liege, Namur, Antwerp, and Charleroi, while the fact that M. Schollaert himself was defeated at Louvain is regarded as highly significant.

QUARRYMEN GET INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In returning thanks to the 3000 miners of the Dinorwic quarries for the illuminated address congratulating him on the baronetcy recently conferred on him, Sir Charles Ashton Smith stated that although the slate trade was depressed an advance of 5 per cent upon the last advance made in the men's wages would become operative at once.

PEPYS MANUSCRIPTS FORM
TOPIC OF SPECIAL REPORT

merchant's house in Edinburgh where was a picture of the Queen's Majesty which when she had said their opinion how like or unlike it was to the Queen's Majesty, Nay, quoth she, it is not like her, for I am Queen of England."

In the entire collection there is only one letter from Queen Elizabeth and that was written to the Earl of Pembroke.

ORION'S BIG GUNS
SHAKE 4-INCH ONES

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Though considerable secrecy is manifested in official circles with regard to the results of the gun trials of the new super-dreadnought the Orion, there are nevertheless persistent reports that the concussion caused by the firing of the huge 13.5 inch guns affected injuriously the mountings of the 4 inch guns forming the secondary armament of the battleship. This, of course, is a serious matter, but means will doubtless be found to counteract the defect.

MOONLIGHT FLIGHT
PROVES INVISIBLE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An interesting experiment was made at the military aviation competition at Rheims, when Vasseur made a flight in his monoplane at a height of about 1000 feet. M. Vasseur ascended late in the evening, accomplishing the flight by moonlight. The experiment proved that although the airman could easily distinguish the direction in which he was flying, he was invisible to the officers on the aerodrome.

SAVING OF CRYSTAL
PALACE FOR NATION
IS AIM OF MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The fate of the Crystal palace is creating such widespread interest at the present moment, that a special conference is to be held at the Mansion house at which various schemes for its disposal are to be submitted for consideration.

Whatever the trend of the many schemes already proposed may be, financially, the consensus of opinion seems to be that the grounds should be opened to the public for recreation, and that the building itself should be used again primarily for educational purposes, art, music, sculpture, architecture, for training classes for young men going to the colonies, for exhibitions of patents, etc., in fact that the original object, that of instruction, for which Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort designed it, and to which they devoted so much interest and endeavor, should be restored.

The palace is three quarters of a mile long. Its valuation was stated by the directors in 1909 to be, with land and ground rents, £595,800 (£2,979,000).

An idea has gained ground with some of the public that the interests involved are so vast that it would be impossible to acquire it for the nation, but the firm of auctioneers commissioned to effect its sale, in a letter to the Standard says: "It is unfortunate that such an erroneous idea should have gained possession of the public mind, as we are selling on behalf of the first debenture holders, and it may fairly be assumed that a reasonable price will be accepted. . . . We hope and believe that the palace will be bought for the nation."

Lord Rosbery, who is among those invited to the Mansion house conference, expresses his strong opinion that "the loss of the Crystal palace would be, as regards the interests of the people, nothing less than a national misfortune."

The conference at which the lord mayor will preside, will be of a representative character, worthy of the national importance of the object. Nearly 300 delegates of public bodies will attend, also the mayors of all the boroughs in the south of London, Lord Carrington, Lord Tennyson, Lord Kinnaird, Lord Londesborough, Lord Tenterden, Sir L. Gomme, chairman of the London county council, and many others interested in the preservation of one of the finest and best situated of London's public buildings.

The auction will take place Nov. 28.

AIMS OF SOCIALISTS
IN BRITAIN ARE TOLD
IN PARTY PROGRAM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A difficulty which many have encountered in their efforts to arrive at an understanding of what exactly is meant by socialism, is solved to a certain extent by the statement of its object and methods which has been drawn up at its first meeting by the provisional committee of the British Socialist party. The statement is as follows:

The object of the British Socialist party is the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth—that is to say the transformation of capitalist competitive society into a socialist or communist society.

The education of the people in the principles of socialism.

The closest possible cooperation with industrial organizations tending towards the socialization of the means of production, and advocacy of the industrial unity of the workers as essential for effective organization to that end.

The establishment of a Socialist party in Parliament and of local bodies completely independent of all parties which support the capitalist system.

The British Socialist party supports all measures that tend to protect the life and health of the workers, and to strengthen them in their struggle against the capitalist class.

It is understood that it is the intention of the British Socialist party to issue a fuller statement of principles in course of time, and to hold public meetings in support of them.

SALVATION ARMY
WORK FOR TRIBES
IS HIGHLY PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In the official police report for the year, the Salvation Army Settlements for the criminal tribes in Gorakhpur and Moradabad, United Provinces, India is favorably noted.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker and other self-sacrificing and earnest members of the organization, who are engaged in this task, says the report, are on the way from turning their charges from hopeless enemies of mankind to useful citizens."

SESSION OF REICHSTAG
PRECEDING ELECTIONS

Bavarian Imperial Party Is
Formed at Munich for
the Purpose of Opposing
German Social Democrats

SECTIONS UNITING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—Notwithstanding the prognostications of the Social Democrats, it is now an assured fact that the government will not prematurely dissolve the Reichstag. The government confidently hopes the work will be got through before the general elections.

Two important home subjects are to be discussed, that of the canal duties and of the insurance of private clerks and officials respectively. In addition to this a debate upon foreign affairs may be with certainty anticipated as soon as the Morocco question is definitely settled.

The latest Reichstag candidate is, according to a Stuttgart paper, one of the most popular men in Germany, Count Zeppelin, the famous aeronautic engineer. It is a conservative journal that publishes the news, and the constituency is Ulm in Wurtemberg. The count

is to be put up as a "compromise" candidate of all the burgher parties. Whether the statement is perfectly accurate remains to be proved.

Should Count Zeppelin really be proposed there would doubt be not the least opposition offered from any quarter, for his politics are reported sound and his sympathies broad.

A large meeting was held at Munich recently for the establishing of a Bavarian imperial party. A number of delegates from all parts of Germany were present, among them Dr. Arndt, leader of the German Reichspartei, member of the Reichstag and Dr. Hopp of Darmstadt, who appeared as delegate of the imperial party movement in Baden and Hesse. With much enthusiasm the new party was unanimously founded.

Its members are to be all those who consider it a duty to interest themselves actively in public political life and in movements for the welfare of their country. None of the burgher parties are to be in any way contended with, but all are to work together against social democracy. This is only another proof of the enormous strides the Social Democrats are making in all parts of Germany of late, and since an old church constituency in Bavaria passed into their hands all parties are uniting against them.

NEW ZEALAND TRADE
FIGURES COMPILED
BY BOARD OF TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Board of Trade, London, has compiled a statement showing the total values of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom to New Zealand and exported from the United Kingdom to New Zealand during the first quarter of each of the years 1910 and 1911. The statement is as follows:

	Three months ending March 31, 1910.	Three months ending March 31, 1911.
Imports into the United Kingdom from New Zealand	£7,291,000	£9,227,000
Exports from the United Kingdom to New Zealand	£1,947,000	£2,450,000
Imports from New Zealand	£1,000,000	£950,000
Exports to New Zealand	£182,000	£190,000

	Three months ending March 31, 1910.	Three months ending March 31, 1911.
Mutton, frozen	£495,000	£773,000
Butter	£1,000,000	£950,000
Cheese	£25,000	£62,000
Wool, sheep's or lambs'	£3,312,000	£3,852,000
Tallow, unrefined, and tallow, refined	£150,000	£136,000
Skins, sheep's	£124,000	£125,000
Exports to NEW ZEALAND (UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE)	£182,000	£190,000

	Three months ending March 31, 1910.	Three months ending March 31, 1911.
Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof (so far as separately distinguished in the monthly accounts)	£231,000	£334,000
Cotton piece goods	£158,000	£194,000
Woolen and worsted tissues (including carpets and carpet rugs)	£98,000	£140,000
Apparel	£351,000	£197,000

QUEENSLAND LINES EXTEND

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the year there have been additions to open railway lines in Queensland to the extent of 207 miles, 211 miles are nearly completed, 772 miles are under construction and 1244 miles are authorized by Parliament.

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DAIRYING FAVORED
IN SOUTH BURNETT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—Dairying in the South Burnett district has increased very rapidly. The number of farms engaged in this adjunct to mixed farming operations increased from 582 in 1909 to 707 in 1910, and the total number of gallons of milk obtained during the latter year was 3,481,918, being an increase of 1,293,311 gallons on the corresponding production of 1909.

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WARD'S

THE HOME FORUM

PERMANENCE OF GREAT PROSE WORKS

FOR a very stimulating bit of chat about the fame of great authors we are indebted to a writer in the Oregonian, who handles the big subject of English literature with the breadth and freshness of the western world, and makes the perhaps more tradition-bound easterner open his eyes and stop to think. This writer practically sets Jane Austen at the very head of the great fictionists of England, finding her beyond them all, even Thackeray, in charm of style, and behind none in the richness of her thought, though she worked in miniature and did not plan on the grand scale of George Eliot.

For it is in these two particulars, charm of style and the value of the content where this writer finds the enduring popularity of great books. Thackeray endures for his style chiefly, he says, and we forgive Dickens his bad English because of his splendid humanity. It has been said that the "Vicar of Wakefield" has survived the fate of the modern best seller—the most discussed of which have already disappeared from the surface of general thought, however they may remain as influence in the depths—because the Vicar is such a lovable person, but Goldsmith shows less endearing qualities in "The Deserted Village," and so the Oregonian writer thinks that it is his charm of style that has made his books live.

The writer also asks us why when prose is under discussion only fiction is considered. He finds the persistence of Gibbon subject for quite as interested inquiry as the fame of Fielding or Scott. In the case of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" it is both manner and matter that hold attention. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" is another book not fiction that will probably last as long as Pickwick himself. Then, too, Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography—

A Rembrandt Found

Dr. A. Bredius, the Hague authority, has recently discovered a Rembrandt unknown until now. It is a small head of Christ, and perhaps a study for the Emmaus picture in Copenhagen. In drawing and color it has all the characteristics of Rembrandt's studies for his Christ pictures.—American Art News.

That is true love that remains the same whether all is granted it or all denied.—Goethe.

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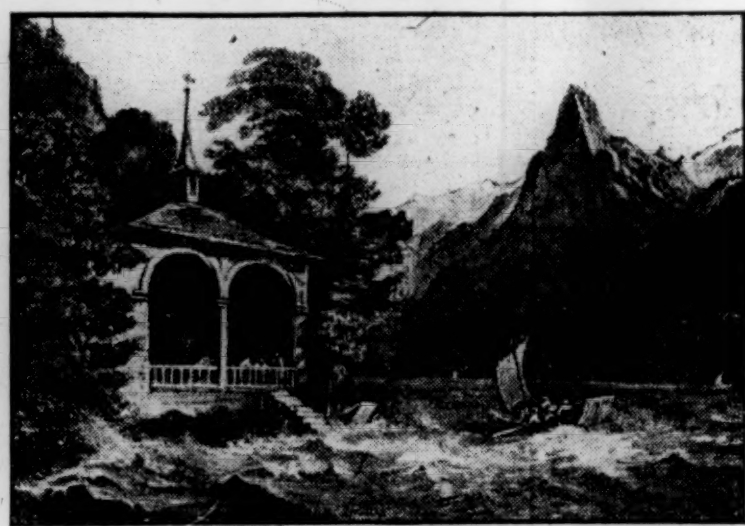
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the one American work mentioned in this list—will last, he thinks when "Waverley" is forgotten. He mentions a portentous great work, Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding," as one which has increased in sale every year, and Jeremy Bentham's "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation." He refers to Walter Bagot, whose fame he thinks as secure as that of Dickens, though he wrote on such dull subjects as "Physics and Politics"

and his pen never made a lady laugh or cry. The critic very pertinently asks why we usually confine ourselves to fiction when we name the great writers, and one applauds his contention that writers on more enduring subjects than the vagaries of human nature should concern us more. One looks forward, too, with anticipation, to the place of America in the great prose which the future will delight to honor.

TELL'S CHAPEL ON LAKE URI



BUILT IN GRATITUDE FOR FREEDOM

Legend says that this structure is founded on the rock whither Tell escaped from Gessler's host.

HAS history accurately recorded the true light which shone through those dark days of Austrian tyranny to the dawn of Helvetian liberty and independence? I think not. Tell's chapel stands out for all time as a lasting tribute to the memory of that noble-minded "Patriot Tell—the Bruce of Bannockburn." But neither this monumental landmark nor the words of the poet fully convey the lesson which Tell, in the supreme moment of his conflict, unconsciously left to the world.

Every one is more or less familiar with the story of the tyrant Gessler and the patriot Tell; how the former, incensed by the fearless and manly deportment of the latter, strove to exterminate him, first by requiring him to perform the almost impossible feat of splitting with his arrow an apple placed on the head of his own son, then 6 years old. As in this, so in many other instances upon record, his reliance on the right preserved his own life and that of his family. The tyrant, foiled in this attempt, strove again to be rid of the fearless

warrior of Burglen. The story runs that for this purpose Tell was deprived of his bow and arrow, bound as a felon and carried in a boat towards the dungeon of Küssnacht.

On the way, however, a storm arose; the pilot, the oarsmen and Gessler himself were stricken with terror and totally unable to manage the boat. The prisoner alone appeared calm and collected. He was accordingly released from his fetters and asked to take command. Fearlessly he did so saying that "by the grace of God he could save them."

The boat answering to a master hand, kept its course steadily over the waves, until finally it was brought into a place of safety between the mountains of Sissigen and Fluelen. Here Tell seized his bow and arrow, and having made good his escape succeeded in reaching a small table rock on the shore of the lake. Legend says that on this very rock in 1388 the little chapel was erected which has ever since attested to the everlasting gratitude of the Swiss people for their deliverance from oppression.

Mozart's View of Rhyme

Mozart's point of view of poetry in relation to music, so different from the modern thought, apparently, is indicated in the following letter, cited lately in the Boston Symphony program. He said:

After all, in an opera, the poetry must be the handmaid of the music. Why do Italian operas always please in spite of their wretched librettos—even in Paris, as I was a witness myself? Because the music is supreme, and everything else is forgotten.

All the more then will an opera be likely to please in which the plan of the piece is well carried out, and the words are written simply to suit the music; not turned and twisted so as to ruin the composition for the sake of a miserable rhyme, which does far more harm than good in a dramatic representation. Verse, indeed, is indispensable for music, but rhyme is bad in its very nature, and poets who go to work so pedantically will certainly come to grief, together with the music.

It would be far the best if a good composer who understands the theater, and knows how to produce a piece, and a clever poet, could be (like a veritable phoenix) united in one; there would be no reason to be afraid as to the applause of the ignorant then. The poets seem to me something like trumpeters, with their mechanical tricks—if we composers were to adhere so closely to our rules (which were well enough as long as we knew no better) we should soon produce music just as worthless as their worthless books.

One-Way Streets

Buenos Aires is very unlike our American cities. In the first place there are no skyscrapers. The highest building does not exceed seven or eight stories. Then there are miles upon miles of streets with buildings of one story predominating. The city is laid out in rectangular blocks, averaging about 400 feet on each side. The streets are narrow, and even in the residence sections they are generally built clear up to the street line. The principal business streets, such as Florida, Cuyo, Cangallo, Bartolome Miltre, 25th of May, etc., are only 33 feet wide, and you will wonder how the traffic is managed. It is done in this wise: Street cars and vehicles are allowed to move only one way. On the adjoining street they move in the opposite direction. It is surprising how this plan helps to solve a serious problem.—Travel Magazine.

Say, Are You Going to Vote?

Are you one of those men who have fault to find
With the way that your city is run—
Who have often the governing powers
Maligned?

For the things they've omitted, or done?
Are there wrongs you would right, are there laws you'd amend,
Or improvements that you would promote?

Then, say, have you registered yet, my friend?
And, say, are you going to vote?

Is there graft in your ward? Would you ferret it out?
Mere talking will nothing avail.
You must enter the lists, you must storm the redoubt,

Not idly conditions bewail.
If a wreck you'd avoid all your strength you must lend,
From the shoals you must help guide the boat.

Then, say, have you registered yet, my friend?
And, say, are you going to vote?

You live in a free, broad and unfettered age,
Where franchise is every man's right.
Then do well your part, and with courage engage

In this worthy Good Government fight.
From your own eye the beam it's your duty to rend,
Ere you take from your brother's the mote.

Then, say, have you registered yet, my friend?
And, say, are you going to vote?

—Carleton G. Garretson in the New York Times.

CHILDREN PRACTISE GOVERNMENT

THIS is a day of literature for children, and of literature about them, of books written about them for adults to read both for their delight and admonition as well. But of all the literature of the hour—in favor of outdoor school-rooms and of summer pleasuring of playgrounds planned and guarded winter and summer alike, and the thousand means for making the child happier and therefore better—none seems more full of both usefulness and the supreme fascination of a story book than the accounts of the work of the school city.

The loss of civic feeling and sense of individual responsibility for government, from high place and deed to the condition of one's own back yard, seems a foolish error. We spend our time trying to support and maintain happy homes, and too often leave the power that says what our business success shall be and the conditions for comfort in our homes as well as in the larger home, the town or city, to run all at loose ends.

The school city is an attempt to change all this by teaching boys and girls to be self-governed, and how to run the little affairs of their school home and its government in an orderly way. The story of these things in Harpers Weekly shows a boy on trial before his fellow citizens for having jostled and struck another boy without provocation. He is convicted

and sentenced to work on the cleaning brigade for a week. The story is dramatically told, giving the picture of the earnest youngsters beginning to think and act for themselves in the direction of law and order, beginning to feel the community well which made the old time New England town meeting a fine type of self-government.

In this school girls form the Senate, and boys the House of Representatives. A picture of a debate in the Senate shows Senator Mary Jones arguing

in favor of individual drinking cups because they are cleaner, and Senator Elizabeth Kalisch arguing against them because they are always thrown around on the floor after use and make a mess. The sketch of the bright-haired little lassie standing up with some diffidence and saying in a simple straightforward way just what she thinks about it and why, is like any mother or sister giving that sound advice to which men have always given ear, for their own furtherance in paths of righteousness and peace.

Famous Japanese Artist

Though Noruma Bunkyo excelled in landscape to the extent that his name is always associated in the minds of the Japanese with charming landscape paintings, his extreme fidelity in realistic portrayal of animate objects, a strong characteristic of the Maruyama school, made him famous in bird and animal subjects as well. He painted by order 15 birds and animals for the Emperor, who takes a special delight in paintings of animals and birds, so much so that when he was at the mansion of Marquis Mayeda not long ago he ordered Araki Kwampo to paint chickens, Fukui Kotai dogs, and Kawabata Gyokusho rabbits, all in his presence.

At the age of 13 Bunkyo became Uemegawa Tokyo's monjin (pupil) and learned the ukiyoe style of painting. But he distinguished himself under Shikawa Bunrin, and then became the pupil of the famous Mori Kwansai. Bunkyo is known also by the names of Shishoku and Sekisen, and was one of the few painters who held the much-honored title of "court artist." We seldom find in his work the freedom and bold brushwork of Gyokusho or the detailed finish of Kwampo. But most of his paintings possess life in calm repose and strength in dignity—a true reflection of his character, which was much admired by all who came in contact with him.—The Studio.

On that which cannot be for you, thou shalt not turn thy gaze; or, yes, look at it aright and you will see that you can do without it.—Rueckert.

Sketches of Laguna Beach

Glimpses of the California coast are given for the eager easterner in an article in the Los Angeles Herald describing sketches lately made at Laguna beach and canyon, whose stupendous, multi-colored hills stretch for half a dozen miles inland from the sea. At the beach itself the artist, Hanson Puthuff, painted a few vigorous "longshore sketches." In "The Little Cove" the water is fresh and brilliant in its play of greens, with reflections of red cliffs making a further fantasy of coppery hues. The ridge of cliff is sharp and yellow, and beyond that the little cove lies asleep in the sunshine. "Low Tide," a more ambitious canvas, shows us the blue and green of the sea, streaked with purple patches of kelp. The sky is delicate, dappled with clouds.

The tones of "Entrance to the Canyon" are those that Cazin delighted in, grayish yellows, reds and greens, under a diffused light full of subtlety and tenderness. The hills on either side are splendid, large and massive. In "Silver Light" we see the delicate grays of late afternoon resting over the hills.

"Early Morning" shows the haze that comes just after dawn resting on the great hills. A fog lingers in the sky. The foreground is a warm yellow, while the hills show reds and yellows and greens that have been transformed by the light till they hold the colors of old oriental rugs of wonderful patterns. Very different in feeling and treatment is "The Bean Field," ripe beans lying in yellowing rows among the hills, a homely touch of civilization in the wilderness. We see the gable of a house in the shadow of the foreground. A row of eucalyptus trees are blown by the wind. "The Perpetual Hills" is a powerful study from which Puthuff has already begun to paint a picture. The hills are magnificent, of tremendous weight and solidity. The gray-blue sky holds clouds touched with pink. The road in the canyon winds like a gold thread in the green of the grass. Oaks are scattered on the hillsides in the shadow of the foreground.

Some Statistics Gathered About Shakespeare

A Shakespearean enthusiast with a turn for statistics has discovered that the plays contain 106,097 lines and 814,780 words. "Hamlet" is the longest play, with 3930 lines, and the "Comedy of Errors" the shortest, with 1777 lines. Altogether the plays contain 1277 characters, of which 157 are females. The longest part is that of Hamlet, who has 11,610 words to deliver. The part with the longest word in it is that of Costard in "Love's Labor Lost," who tells Moth that he is "not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus."—London Chronicle.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Easily Built Shelter

If we are out scouting or camping and wish to make quickly a shelter in which we can sit and rest, at the same time being shielded from wind or rain, this can be done quite easily. We stand three branches together in the same way as soldiers stand their rifles when they are resting, and of course, if the ends of the branches are forked, they can be supported against one another all the more securely. Then, leaving an opening in front, we pile up small branches and brushwood round the uprights, pressing them closely together, until we have a shelter somewhat the shape of a tent.

By sitting in this we can get protection from rain and wind, provided, of course, that we make the opening face the direction opposite to that from which the wind is blowing. In open country and wooded districts, branches and brushwood are always accessible and to build a shelter like this is the work of a very few minutes.—Children's Encyclopedia.

Picture Puzzle



Necessary to all?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Woodpe.

Four Girls as Sponsors

That was an interesting little ceremony held on the bank of the Ohio river, when the Fernbank dam, the largest movable wicket dam in the world, was dedicated last month. Girls representing Cincinnati, Covington, Ky., Fernbank, O., and the state of Ohio, had bottles with water from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great lakes, and emptied them out into the waters of the Ohio as they sweep over the new obstruction which is to make the stream more useful to mankind.

Colliers Weekly has a picture of the four girls. One is taller than the other three, who are about of a size. Each wore a badge over her shoulder telling which city she represented, the tallest standing for Fernbank.

The world is shadowed or brightened by our own heart rather than by anything in itself. Our joy makes the cloudiest day glad, and our grief finds night in the sunniest sky.—Joseph Parker.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, October 30, 1911

The President's Tour

THE net result of President Taft's tour has been more favorable to his personal interests than some of his best friends thought it would be. There has been no "break" similar to the one at Winona. His consistent advocacy of his proposed arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and his explanation of his reasons for proceeding notwithstanding the opposition of the Senate's foreign relations committee have won the people, and also not a few United States senators who hitherto have been hostile or indifferent. He can renew the pressure upon the Senate confident that he has the people with him, and that former President Roosevelt has not their support.

Nor is the verdict much different with respect to other items of his platform. His candor in saying what he thinks, irrespective of whether his hearers approve or not, helps him in the long run. He has been very emphatic and outspoken in defense of his policies, and has not hedged when in the territory of the faction of his own party that is openly opposing his renomination. Both combined capital and combined labor have been given to understand that he will vigorously enforce the law against monopoly and restraint of trade; and acts by his subordinates, with his sanction, have demonstrated that he means what he says. Consequently he can return to the White House reasonably content with the practical results of his trip so far as his political future is concerned.

There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether the President should absent himself for so long a time from the capital and as to the advisability of his voluntarily accepting the unusual physical demands of a continuous swing around the national circle, even though the most palatial appointments of present-day railroading have been at his disposal. Nor is this phase of the controversy rendered less acute by remembrance of who the Vice-President is. Moreover, there are those critics of the President's tactics who claim that even so august a personage is not exempt from the law of diminishing attention that is bound to follow ceaseless iteration by the same voice. Neither newspaper-makers nor readers will respond to the process of daily utterance of even a President's wisdom.

The City Drift in Canada, Also

JUST as in all industrial nations, the Canadian census recently completed shows that the drift of population in that country is toward the cities. Notwithstanding that Canada during the decade covered by the enumeration had been engaged in the development of a new empire with almost boundless acreage, the cities have gained population in greater percentage than the rural districts. There are some striking instances. Quebec in the ten years gained 351,759 inhabitants, but if the gains made by its two principal cities and their suburbs be added together it will be found that they total over 225,000. The increase in Montreal's population alone was 198,467.

The province of Ontario gained 336,955, but of this number Toronto is credited with 168,200, Ottawa with 26,412, Hamilton with 29,245 and Fort William with 12,865; that is to say, about 70 per cent of the increase in Ontario went to swell the populations of the cities named.

One naturally turns to the prairie provinces with the expectation that out there, at least, the showing will be different, but this is not the case so far as the figures have been reported. Manitoba increased 199,000 in population during the decade, but Winnipeg captured 93,000 of the new arrivals, or nearly 50 per cent. The same state of things existed on the Pacific. British Columbia had a gain of 184,109 inhabitants and Vancouver and its suburbs got 107,000, or about three fifths of them.

The cityward movement must be recognized as a trend as universal as the upward movement in prices of necessary commodities, and regarding and treating both problems in this light will lead to a more intelligent discussion and clearer explanation of them, and, eventually, to their solution. It is plain already that these trends are due to conditions growing out of modern civilization that have not as yet been considered with sufficient comprehensiveness. The parochial or provincial view of either or of both of them lands us nowhere save in a tangle of local or national political controversy and narrow partizan and economic strife. They are calling as earnestly as any questions now before the world for liberal and broad and unprejudiced discussion.

An Academic Fetish

FOR the sake of a degree of doctor of philosophy hundreds of students in American graduate schools are now expending much money, laborious effort and acute hope. With it they expect to be able to win higher teaching positions than might otherwise be won. With it they may adorn the title pages of books that may come from their pens. With it they acquire the title of "Dr.", which, as promiscuously used now in the United States, may mean almost anything that is peculiarly seductive and miscellaneous absurd. Oftener than not the title of the thesis on which the title is won and the degree awarded clearly indicates that the effort of the scholastic seeker has been centered upon a most partial subdivision of the field of knowledge, so partial as to make the outcome of the research valuable only to the few rather than to the many, and useful only as data for real scholars with a capacity for synthetic generalization.

One of the many indications that William James gave during his incumbency of a chair at Harvard University that he was a freeman and did his own thinking was his attack upon the fetish that Harvard along with other universities had set up in the form of the degree of Ph.D. He scoffed at the notion that a man who had won it on a thesis such as most candidates present was thereby made more fit to teach youth than a person lacking the degree but well fitted by culture and a broad range of experience of the world to tell youth about life, literature and real learning. His words

fell on stony ground at the time, but that did not worry him. Had he remained to this hour he would have found the new president of Harvard addressing his peers in the profession at their national meeting for discussing problems of curriculum and administration, saying precisely the same thing that Professor James ventured to say about the narrowness of the range of knowledge which the title as now conferred implies and the absurdity of rating it as highly as it is now esteemed both by recipients and by those who employ many of them as teachers.

But of course this is only one phase of a general process of cheapening of degrees to which American educational institutions were party for a long time, but which has been bettered during the past decade by some of the leading universities. The tide turned when President Eliot initiated the custom at Harvard of giving degrees with the reasons for the same. Then closed the era of "pull" in connection with doctors of divinity, doctors of law and the like. Now the doctors of philosophy are to have their turn of punishment.

CONSIDERED entirely apart from controversial questions, Secretary Fisher's summary of his experiences in Alaska and conclusions thereupon, before the mining congress in Chicago on Friday last, is instructive in the highest degree. There is doubt prevalent in quarters where the very best is wished and hoped for regarding the development of this great territory, whether this development can be carried on satisfactorily at long range under federal law; in fact, the conviction has grown with the progress of investigation that the federal administration of the affairs of Alaska has been faulty at many points. Secretary Fisher cannot justly be charged with taking the side of those who would attempt the exploitation of Alaska's resources without regard to equity or public welfare; he has always been found on the other side of the discussion; yet he sees a solution of the Alaskan problem only in home rule.

He was, to begin with, most agreeably impressed with the character of the present inhabitants of the territory. They are a fine body of people, he says, and are entitled to a territorial form of government. The existing laws applicable to coal lands in Alaska, in his opinion, neither promote development nor protect the public. All of its coal fields are at present withdrawn from entry. Of course, this state of things cannot continue; Alaska has as much right to go forward as any other territory under the jurisdiction of the United States, and Secretary Fisher promises to dispose of the numerous claims, under entries made prior to the withdrawal, now awaiting decision in the department of the interior.

The early statements purporting to give Secretary Fisher's conclusions as a result of his visit to Alaska were calculated to leave an erroneous impression. He was reported to have said, for instance, that the value of Alaska's mineral resources had been greatly exaggerated. We have his verdict now with greater clearness and at greater length. He told the mining convention that he found Alaska a country of great mineral and agricultural possibilities—indeed, he was prepared to go further and say that he found it a country of great mineral and agricultural probabilities needing development, ready for development and inviting development, but held back chiefly by inadequate transportation facilities and inadequate laws.

It is hardly necessary to say that the inadequacy of the laws is operating at present to prevent the flow of private capital into Alaska which would provide transportation. There is so much uncertainty and insecurity connected with Alaskan enterprise that private capital is repelled rather than invited. In the absence of private capital, inducements to invest private capital, or, to be more exact, in the face of opposition to private capital, the question of constructing and operating a government railway in the Controller bay region has received considerable attention. In Mr. Fisher's opinion, if a government railroad is desirable now or in the future there is ample opportunity for it. He says, however, that under the conditions which exist, and the fact that the Copper River railroad is already in the field, he can see no reason why the government should at this time take upon itself the unnecessary financial risks of supplying transportation, or why the Alaska Syndicate should not be permitted to continue "the enormously expensive experiment to which its present investment has already committed it and which that investment prevents it from abandoning."

This touches closely upon the controversial point, where it might be well, for the present, to leave it, merely adding that Mr. Fisher is apparently an optimist as to the future of Alaska even though it may be opened up under conditions that are not wholly acceptable to ultra-conservationists.

This Should Become Quite the Thing

FIVE HUNDRED members of the national poultry, butter and egg board sat down, so the despatches tell us, to a cold storage dinner at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on Monday. The different things on the bill of fare had been in cold storage for months before reaching the hotel kitchen. Dates were given, so that those who participated in the feast know exactly what month and what day of the month the food they were eating had been placed in and released from cold storage. Under this arrangement, had January chicken been on the menu a man could swap one of his wings for a February drumstick on a neighbor's plate. Or, as the case might be, another could exchange his March neck for his neighbor's June wishbone. Much the same course was possible with reference to eggs, for could not one perchance be served with an April soft boiled, a May hard boiled or an August shirred, while an enterprising diner could easily have had butter on his plate running through the entire twelve months.

The importance of all this to the general reader lies in its application to his or her own case. Why should not cold storage dinners become popular, nay, fashionable? It would be something new, and that is always a consideration. The novelty, of course, would arise very largely from the manner of arranging them. Dates would be all important; or, if one cared to vary the matter, periods could be substituted. For instance, there could be in the menu, "roast beef—1905," or "roast beef—Roosevelt administration." Or, if one desired to bring the matter nearer home, an item in the menu could read, "turkey legs—1911," or it could be put "turkey legs—Bryan," or any other idol of the public eye. The dates and person-

Secretary Fisher on Alaska

Nation-Wide Traction Unrest

ages given here may be altogether too recent for cold storage purposes, but what is intended by naming them is to convey in the clearest manner possible a very pleasant idea.

It ought not to be difficult for any ingenious host or hostess to arrange a dinner menu which would carry out the cold storage idea esthetically and artistically. The various articles, indeed, could be selected from cold storage dates corresponding to happy events in the lives of the guests. Thus, it could appear from the menu card that the eggs were put on cold storage in the year of marriage, or first election to office, and this conceit could be carried through until the entire company would be represented and pleased. Possibly it might be wise to avoid dates in certain circumstances. Periods might be better. But, in general, the menu could be drawn up and carried out so as to make the occasion one of continuous interest and merriment, especially if the host and hostess were tactful enough not to get the dates and periods and persons mixed.

REGARDLESS of whatever disappointment or unpleasantness Cleveland may have experienced in its efforts to handle its street railway question, Detroit, it is understood, is proceeding to take its traction problem in hand practically along the same lines. That is to say, it proposes to carry passengers at a rate which private capital insists would mean loss rather than profit. A committee of fifty, having taken the matter in hand, put this question to the people of Detroit: "As a municipality we are seemingly pushed to the limit of our resources to perform such primary non-contentious municipal undertakings as, having no element of profit in them, cannot be left to private enterprise. Do taxpayers desire to assume the responsibility in the hope of securing cheaper transportation?" Of course, all that is necessary in a case of this kind is the willingness and the ability of the taxpayers to assume the responsibility.

Detroit and Cleveland each has had its share of traction agitation. They have paid well for whatever experience they have gotten out of it. Neither has quite reached the end of it as yet. It would be folly for anybody outside of those cities to attempt to settle their traction troubles for them. In fact, when traction troubles arise anywhere, one of their very first manifestations is in the form of resentment toward advice. An anti-traction campaign of agitation must, apparently, run its full length.

Precisely the questions that have led to long years of controversy in Detroit and Cleveland are uppermost today in numerous cities. They arise primarily from discontent with insufficient and inefficient service. The traction companies, in many places overcapitalized, are striving to pay dividends on watered stock. Improvements do not keep pace with municipal growth, with the increasing demand for expedition combined with comfort in urban transportation. Not one or two or three causes for complaint, but dozens and scores of them, lead to the heating of public opinion to the indignation point, and then comes the demand which the Detroit committee of fifty says cannot be met unless the taxpayers, having taken over the traction properties, assume the responsibility for deficits.

In reality, and whatever the local feeling, the traction question should be handled under conditions that will permit of its calm and equitable treatment. People dissatisfied at home will go to another city and find perfect satisfaction in the traction service, although it is anything but satisfactory to those who use it regularly. Stripped of local prejudice, however, people bear with perfect willingness elsewhere a street car service which they would regard as inconvenient and annoying in their home towns.

A calm and unbiased survey of the situation will, we are positive, lead thinking people to recognize and acknowledge one very salient fact in the traction situation everywhere, namely, that the cause of most if not all of the agitation is due not so much to the amount of the fare but to the failure of the traction companies in the majority of instances to earn it. In this view of the matter, then, the settlement of the controversy, at least in these communities that have not already taken traction management into their own hands, lies with the traction corporations themselves. Good service, prompt service, comfortable service, would almost certainly bring about permanent settlements even in the excepted class of communities, though there might be deficits to meet. Citizens should not be content with poor service or ill treatment at any price.

THE need for drydocks to accommodate the larger ocean craft has long been evident on the coasts of the United States. With the announcement from Washington that Colonel Goethals has been instructed to proceed with the construction of two large docks at Colon, and have them completed by the time the Panama canal is opened in July, 1913, the American government has it in its power to render an inestimable service to the nation's shipping. In fact, the establishment of drydocks of large dimensions at Colon will be a benefit to the merchant marine of the world.

The question of drydocks has been before some of the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States for some time without the ports having come to any definite conclusion. It is, of course, a fact that a large drydock on the northern continent would be more valuable to shipping interests that do not concern themselves with sailings farther south, but the Panama docks will at least be nearer than Europe. It is for this reason that the builder of the Panama canal has before him a project which, if made sufficiently complete, will insure him the regard of merchantmen everywhere. The limit of ship construction has by no means been reached, and while the ocean giants may not for some time do more than traverse the shortest way across the Atlantic, yet the day is undoubtedly coming when vessels as large as any now afloat will use the canal.

The Panama drydocks will naturally be available for naval purposes, and if the constructive ability of those in charge of the canal itself is repeated where the docks are concerned the waterway and the Colon port facilities will serve each other. Nothing could give greater impetus to maritime affairs in America than the spreading of the intelligence that the United States government intends to construct the Panama drydocks on a scale comparable with the largest and the most modern in the world.

By the way, how would it do to submit the Sherman law to the referendum?